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Union Shop Demand Rejected by Chrysler; Fliers Vie for Honors

The World's Day—At a Glance
Oct. 14, 1939

Chrysler Rejects Union Shop Demand

DETROIT (AP)—Chrysler Corporation, whose "slow-down vs. speed-up" dispute with the United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations has made 54,000 men idle, after discussing terms of a new contract with the union, announced it had rejected a demand for a union shop in its plants.

Robert W. Conder, Director of Chrysler Labor Relations, pointing out that a union shop provision would require non-union employees to join the C. I. O. within 30 days, said, "The corporation does not believe that the union shop would be in the best interests of either the employer or the employee."

Endurance Record for Light Planes Claimed

MUNCIE, Ind. (AP)—Robert A. McDaniels of Muncie and Kelvin F. Baxter of Richmond continued today their pursuit of a new endurance record for light airplanes, but they had no idea how long they would have to remain in the air to set the mark.

The fliers learned yesterday that Clyde Schlieper and West Carroll of Long Beach, Calif., had broken the record of 343 hours, 46 minutes set by Humphrey and Howard Hunter of Springfield, Ill., and still are going strong.

McDaniels and Baxter passed the 300-hour mark last night.

'Stop-War' Candidate Defeated in Britain

GLASGOW (AP)—Mr. Arthur Woodburn, Scottish Secretary of the Labor Party, was returned to the House of Commons today in a by-election, decisively defeating a "stop the war" candidate.

Returns from the Clackmannan and East Stirling constituency gave Mr. Woodburn 15,645 votes to 1,060 for Pacifist Mr. Andrew Stewart.

Blackout Blamed for British Train Wreck

LONDON (AP)—The first serious train wreck during Britain's wartime "blackout" occurred last night when the second section of the Scottish Express from London ran into the first at Bletchley Station, 45 miles north of here, in "blackout" darkness deepened by a heavy rain.

Rescuers worked in the rain, smoke and steam, aided only by dim blue lights, until authorities lifted the blackout restrictions in the vicinity of the wreck. At least four persons were said to have been killed.

Ex-German Spy Offers Aid to Britain

LONDON (AP)—Liberty of movement in England under certain restrictions has been granted to Capt. Franz von Rintelen, who directed German espionage in the United States at the start of the World War and later served four years in a United States prison for sabotaging munitions ships.

Captain von Rintelen appeared before an aliens court Oct. 13, declared he was anti-Nazi and offered Britain "all my experience, energy and capabilities in the ensuing struggle for the defense of her liberties."

He was accompanied into court by Admiral Sir Reginald Hall, who was responsible for his capture off Ramsgate on Aug. 13, 1915.

Women Leaders Explore New Areas of Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—The opening of new job areas for women is possible in several definite directions, according to leaders in business and education here. At a vocational panel held last night in connection with National Business Week, sponsored by the New York League of Business and Professional Women at the Biltmore Hotel, the urgency of the problem and ways of solving it were discussed.

The subject was "Pioneer Women of Today in Job Opportunities of Tomorrow." With Ordway Tead of Harper & Brothers, who is Chairman of the Board of Higher Education in New York City, as Chairman, six speakers joined in the discussion.

Opportunities in housing were described by Miss Helen Alfred, Executive Director of the National Public Housing Conference: Aviation, by Miss Jacqueline Cochran, aviator and cosmetiste; television by Miss June Hynd, Assistant Director of Women's Activities for the National Broadcasting Company; radio by Miss Janet Macroroe, Director of Continuity and Acceptance Department for the National Broadcasting Company; social work by Mrs. Martha Perry, Executive Secretary of the City Chapter of the American Association of Social Workers, and psychology by Dr. C. E. Benson of New York University.

Eager to Pioneer

"It is estimated that there are 200,000 young women in New York City, willing to work who have never worked," Mr. Tead declared. "Over a nation-wide area there are at least 2,000,000 such young women between the ages of 18 and 24. At Hunter College there are 400 women students anxious to take a course in aviation. This is only symptomatic of the pioneering eagerness of girls even in a circumscribed city.

"It is our work to identify and mark out new kinds of employment so that this staggering army of never-employed and non-employed may work. You cannot continue a democratic society when you have vast armies of young people who see no opportunities and no occupations ahead. We must take steps to correct this deep and difficult risk in our society."

The field of housing is fast opening up "challenging" jobs to women, according to Miss Alfred.

Field of Service

"This is a field of service rather than mere employment," she said. "A tremendous program of constructive activity is going on in cities and towns. I advise young women to begin right in their own communities—there is always a need 'on the other side of the tracks.'"

Miss Alfred spoke particularly of work to be done in the acquiring of land, in selecting tenants and in politics as offering opportunities to women interested in housing.

Women executives in aviation will be in demand, according to Miss Cochran. She stressed the "tremendous happiness" of flying and said she receives letters every week from women all over the world who want to fly. She looked forward to the time when this Nation would have 1,000 women fliers, ready to train others in aviation, she added.

"I'd rather have a secretary who can fly than one who can't," Miss Cochran declared. "I believe any aviation official has this viewpoint and would rather have a secretary keenly interested in aviation."

Opportunity in Television

"Television offers many more jobs to women than radio," Miss Hynd told the group. "Women are naturally visually minded. They will be useful particularly in fashion shows and demonstrations of cosmetics which are televised. Personality is a first requisite rather than beauty."

Young women who select radio as their field can start in most advantageously as stenographers, Miss Macrorie said. It is important to learn the "lingo," she continued. In script writing and behind the scenes in the library and in research, a woman is as useful as a man, according to Miss Macrorie.

"Women are better qualified to teach mentally retarded children and 'problem' children than men," Dr. Benson held.

Continued opportunities for trained social workers and graduates of accredited schools are available, Miss Perry said.

A special feature of the evening was the introducing of the first woman to use a typewriter, Mrs. Charles L. Fortier of Milwaukee, Wis. Mrs. Fortier is the daughter of Christopher Latham Sholes, who invented the first writing machine in 1867.

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Neutrality Ban On U. S. Ships Means Big Loss

New Pittman bill would deal hard blow to merchant marine and to export trade.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—The imposing costs of American neutrality to the American shipping and export industries are being set before Congress and the American people during the current debates with all the gravity which these facts command.

Under the new and unmodified Pittman neutrality bill the American merchant marine, which carried a good share of the United States $3,094,000,000 of exports in the past year, would be compelled virtually to withdraw 130 of its 326 passenger and dry cargo ships; to forgo the $72,000,000 of gross receipts which these ships earned; to abandon routes in which the United States Government over a 15-year period has invested nearly a quarter of a million dollars in subsidies of various sorts.

As for losses in foreign trade, figures are presented showing that countries which are now belligerents purchased $550,900,000 or half of the export value of the 10 leading exported commodities in 1938. That in 1937, exports to the amount of $1,673,000,000 out of a total export trade of $3,299,000,000 were purchased by nations now belligerent, which would have to operate on a cash-and-carry basis under the Pittman bill. Imports to the amount of $1,315,000,000 out of a total import trade of $3,010,000,000 likewise came from countries named in the President's proclamations.

Little Chance to Recoup

The United States Maritime Commission which prepared these estimates believes that prospects for recouping these losses elsewhere in the trade routes still left open are "very slender."

For the shipping industry, whose agents have been tireless in presenting their cause to Congress in the past week, these figures represent a commanding reason why the Congress should modify the Pittman bill to permit trade with belligerent colonies and possessions outside the danger areas, why the Mediterranean should not yet be classed as a danger area, and why resrictions on wartime American Flag shipping should be held to a minimum.

The industry firmly believes that the Nation would be needlessly sacrificing large values and investments which could be maintained without substantial risk to American neutrality, by imposing the full limitations of the Pittman bill.

For the advocates of strict neutrality, on the other hand, these figures represent sacrifice to the end of keeping the country out of a war which would cost the Nation not millions but billions—a "nec-

(Continued on Page 18, Column 6)

And What of Finland?

Wide World

Center of Commerce
This view of Helsingfors, capital of Finland, shows the South Harbor and market place.

Finland's Independence: Evolution of Democracy

By George Soloveytchik
A leading authority on Scandinavian affairs
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The sudden Soviet threat to Finland's economic and political integrity has come as a surprise to everybody except the Finns themselves. True, the moment and manner chosen by Joseph Stalin to present his demands were a great shock to them. But the fact itself that sooner or later Russia might make an effort at re-establishing itself has been lurking uncomfortably in the thought of every Finn since the secession of Finland from Russia after the revolution of 1918.

To the older generation of Finnish Nationalists, who had rather looked to Germany for guidance, Reichsführer Hitler's new friendship with Mr. Stalin is a most shattering blow. The younger generation and the commercial community, not to mention the Socialists, have learned to dislike or even fear Germany almost as much as Russia.

Security in the Baltic

The fact is that to Finland, as to the Baltic states, the only guarantee of security is a state of relative coolness between Russia and Germany. The alternatives both of war and of friendship between the two Dictators threaten the very life of their small neighbors. It looks as if Mr. Stalin were using the present phase of friendship with Herr Hitler to prepare for the eventuality of conflict later. In this process the demands on Finland are only one of his many moves.

Despite the latent danger from Russia, relations between the Finns and Russians in recent years have been correct, if not friendly. The Bolsheviks have always accused the Finns of being pro-German and of having secret arrangements which would enable Reichsführer Hitler to use Finland as a war base against Russia. One might have thought that the present Russo-German friendship disposes of this excuse for the time being. On the surface, it is hard to see what Mr. Stalin wants from a small country in the northernmost part of Europe between the Arctic and the Baltic; a country consisting chiefly of rocks, water, and forests; with a population of only 3,750,000, and offering no economic advantages that Russia does not already possess.

Finland is 25 per cent forests, and timber is therefore the natural

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

National Hero
Field Marshal Baron Carl Mannerheim, hero of Finland's war of independence, and now Chairman of the Finnish Defense Council

U. S. Resists Stampeding As Mediator

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—Washington today discussed the practicability of separating defensive from offensive weapons in exports to belligerents, as the Senate wound up its second week of neutrality bill debate on the heels of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's radio address last night.

It was made evident from the White House at the same time that any effort by a belligerent, and specifically Germany, to stampede the United States into the role of peace mediator without a formal request for that service, was doomed to failure.

It was in connection with these fast moving and momentous developments that Administration leaders sought to bring the first phase of the Congressional neutrality debate to a close with the object of voting on proposed amendments. With that purpose in view the Senate was called to meet today instead of taking a holiday, and Majority Leader Barkley prepared to ask for longer hours of work to get the list of speakers polished off.

Outdoes Senate Itself

At the same time, Senator Key Pittman (D.) of Nevada, for the Administration, set down a group of four conditions which must be met, he declared, if the Administration is to accept any modifications of its drastic restrictions on American ships trading with belligerents.

Once again it happened that a more important speech than any delivered on the Senate floor was given over the radio by a man who never was in Congress, though

(Continued on Page 18, Column 4)

Lone Mariner Rescued Off Azores

HOBOKEN, N. J. (AP)—The Italian freighter Belvedere docked Oct. 13, bringing with it Guy C. Avery, of Tampa, Fla., rescued off the Azores on Oct. 2 after a voyage of nearly five months in the Atlantic Ocean in an open 18-foot sailboat.

Mr. Avery, who declined to discuss his trip, was picked up about 300 miles off the Azores only after officers of the Belvedere talked with him for more than an hour and his tiny craft began to sink.

Capt. Romano Tomicich said Mr. Avery would be taken to Newport News, Va., to bring him nearer Tampa. The Captain said Mr. Avery left Bermuda for Genoa, Italy, and apparently encountered difficulty some time later. He said the steering gear of the "Miss Tampa" was damaged and the craft was in bad need of repair.

Intimate Message from Washington

Differences of Opinion Between Government Sources of News and the Press on What Should Be Given Out Cause Flare

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Referring to news of war and neutrality, President Roosevelt spoke of the honest efforts—as he put it—of himself and his Administration to give the press whatever information it properly should have. Moreover, the Government did not propose to give out unverified rumors, he said.

There were those who challenged the President's claims this week. On Thursday, the familiar tranquillity of Secretary Hull's press conference was disrupted when Bertram D. Hulen of the New York Times taxed Secretary Hull for holding back information on the President's message to Russia on Finland. Friday, Arthur Krock of the same newspaper took up the cry in his column, "In the Nation," saying the President's belief that he was co-operating with the press was "strictly unilateral."

Secretary Hull said little, but later on, the President said a-plenty. He gave out the entire chronology of the message to President Kalinin; he showed that the message had not yet been delivered in Moscow at the time when the press here was clamoring for details; he said that 99 per cent of the press would recognize the diplomatic courtesy whereby the news had to be held up pending delivery of the message at the Kremlin. Presumably Messrs. Krock and Hulen were included in the remaining 1 per centum.

At this point in the White House press conference, someone asked about newspaper reports that Italian tankers had been seen refueling alien submarines off the Florida coast. This, the President said, was an excellent example of the sort of unverified rumor which he did not propose to dignify with public announcement. There were all kinds of similar rumors coming daily from all quarters, he declared; and only incidents checked by unimpeachable sources had been turned over to the press.

A Case for the Press

The whole issue of the sincerity with which the President may or may not be directing the Nation's neutrality is opened up by these superficially small relations between the Government and the press. Critics who do not believe the President is entirely candid, who charge him with deliberately seeking adroitly to arouse public opinion in favor of the Allied Powers, point to his rather zestful announcements of the locating of alien submarines in American waters and to the perils of any effort to enforce the "safety-belt" idea into which the President has swept the country.

They mention minor but sensationalized announcements unfriendly to Germany which have come from lesser members of the White House staff.

In the case of the message to President Kalinin, the President's explanation is generally accepted as satisfactory. It would be considered a distinctly unfriendly act to give out the news of a diplomatic communication before it had reached its objective, and the President was seeking to persuade rather than to provoke the Soviet Government in this case. What happened was that the news of a proposed joint communication by the large neutrals leaked from Scandinavian sources while the President was still considering whether to act; and in point of fact, the State Department did manage to stretch matters a little and gave out an informal account of the news before it was certain that the President's message had been delivered.

A Case for the White House

As to the submarine reports from the White House, the President insists they are not sea serpent yarns from the fish piers, but responsible and accurate reports. Now by his refusal to discuss the latest such rumor he seeks to bolster his case for the restraint of the Government in this matter. And in all reasonableness, there are considerable grounds for believing that the President actually is seeking to enforce his "safety-belt" idea not with the Navy but with publicity.

By saying to a belligerent admiralty, as he did in effect, "We know you have submarines at such and such points," he destroys the effectiveness of the submarine's best weapon of secrecy. If this has been his strategy in giving out data on submarines, then whether misguided or not, it is not essentially inflammatory in nature as many have charged.

Finally, for every mildly startling announcement out of the White House secretariat—and there have been quite a number—the State Department has scored with a more than corresponding quota of self-restraint. The handling of the Athenia incident was a model of self-discipline. Who by now even knows how many Americans were lost aboard the ship? The speeches of officials, even their off-the-record comments, have left little to be desired.

This is not to say that the verdict is to be returned in favor of the President in the debate on strictly neutral conduct; there is every indication that the decision is best reserved. But it can be stated that there probably exists more comfort for strict neutrals from the balancing of Administration acts since the war broke out, than they earlier had grounds to expect.

Saville R. Davis

British Warship Sunk by U-Boat; Finnish Deadlock

Royal Oak torpedoed; Sinking of 3 German submarines claimed by British Admiralty.

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Great Britain announced today that the battleship Royal Oak, with more than 1,000 men aboard, has been sunk.

The destruction of the $10,000,000 vessel was attributed to a submarine.

It was Britain's second major naval loss of the war, the aircraft carrier Courageous having been sunk Sept. 17 with 515 officers and men, including her Captain.

The Admiralty announced that approximately 370 men thus far had been saved from the battleship. This left 830 missing.

There were 515 fatalities when the Courageous sank.

Britain's claim of sinking three German U-boats, two of them being described as the largest ocean-going-type, indicated yesterday that sea hostilities have been renewed in earnest. News of the sinking of the 29,150-ton Royal Oak came only a few hours after the announcement of the sinking of the German submarines.

The Royal Oak's defensive armament included deep bulges extending almost to the gun batteries. Bulges are armored air spaces designed to explode torpedos without fatal damage.

Strangely Protected

Vessels of her class were fitted with special internal protection and, with the protective bulges, their defense against underwater attack has been considered strong.

The Royal Oak was commanded by Capt. W. G. Benn. Before she was recommissioned during the summer at Portsmouth the Royal Oak was with the second battle Squadron of the British Home Fleet.

Her normal complement of men was from 1,009 to 1,046 but in times past the ship's company had approached 1,150. She mounted eight 15-inch guns and 12 six-inch guns with four submerged torpedo tubes. She carried one catapult for aircraft.

The Royal Oak was 620 feet long over all and was capable of a speed of about 22 knots. Her keel was laid down in January, 1914, and she was completed in May, 1916. The four other other battleships of her class are the Royal Sovereign, Resolution, Ramillies and Revenge. All had been fitted as flagships.

The Royal Oak had been first in line in the British Fleet at Jutland after the flagship, the Iron Duke.

U. S. Takes Lead

Sinking of the Royal Oak gave the United States the lead over the world in the number and tonnage of capital ships (battleships, heavy cruisers and pocket battleships.)

Britain, however, still retains a five fold superiority over Germany in this category and also led the United States in total naval strength including all types of craft.

The authoritative Janes Fighting Ships registry lists Britain's strength in capital ships at 15 totaling 473,700 tons—counting the Royal Oak.

United States strength is reported at 15 capital ships totaling 466,890 tons. Loss of the Royal Aak brings British strength down to 14 ships and 444,550 tons.

Germany trails far behind the Allies in naval strength with only five capital ships, totaling 82,000 tons including three "pocket-battleships" of 10,000 tons each.

France also leads Germany with seven battleships, totaling 164,945 tons. Altogether, the Allies can muster 21 capital ships or 606,495 tons.

Postponement of Moscow talk hints Russian proposals are hard to accept.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Oct. 14 (AP)—Indefinite postponement of further Finnish-Soviet Russian talks in Moscow led diplomatic circles to believe today that Finland had been faced with proposals it would find difficult to accept.

While the Foreign Office maintained silence on the progress of the conversations, reports circulated in the capital that Russia had asked the right to establish naval bases on certain Finnish islands in the Gulf of Finland.

There was a general belief that a week or more might elapse before the outcome of the negotiations would become known.

Signs of intense activity in the Foreign Office apparently indicated close study of reports which Dr. Juho Kusti Paasikivi, head of the Finnish Delegation, was believed to have relayed from Moscow.

Meanwhile, provincial elections scheduled for Dec. 4-5 will be postponed indefinitely, usually reliable sources said. Retail liquor stores, controlled by the Finnish Government liquor monopoly, were closed yesterday for an indefinite period.

Bombproof shelters were being constructed in many vacant lots in Helsingfors. Every apartment house was advised to provide itself with first aid equipment, and a leader was named in each to take charge of removing the occupants to a place of safety in event of air raids.

President Kallio broadened the makeup of the Government by naming two members of the Swedish Party to the Cabinet. Dr. J. O. Soederhjlm, Helsingfors attorney, was named Minister of Justice succeeding E. E. Rautavaara, and Ernst von Born, second Vice-Chairman of the Diet, was named Minister without portfolio.

These appointments assured the administration of the support of the Swedish Party's 18 representatives in Parliament, increasing the Government's Parliamentary majority to 165 of the 196 seats.

Red-Turkish Talks

MOSCOW, Oct. 14 (AP)—Soviet Russia, engaged in diplomatic moves to extend its influence in the Baltic and Black Sea regions, was reported nearing an agreement with a Turkish delegation.

Premier Molotoff in a message to Foreign Minister Juozas Urbsys of Lithuania, expressed his conviction that the pact with Lithuania, which was scheduled for ratification today "will serve to strengthen the peace of Eastern Europe." The Lithuanian diplomat's message conveyed "gratitude of the Lithuanian delegation for the warm hospitality" and added:

"I would ask you particularly to convey to Mr. Stalin our gratitude for the broad understanding of the aspirations of the Lithuanian people and for having by active participation in the negotiations enhanced the mutual confidence and traditional friendship that have invariably existed between our states."

Conference Hailed

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 14 (AP)—Norway, Finland and Denmark today welcomed Sweden's invitation to a conference here next Wednesday as an opportunity for a new declaration of Scandinavian "solidarity."

From statesmen of all three countries came words of praise for King Gustaf's suggestion that they meet to discuss mutual problems created by the European conflict.

The Scandinavian press joined official spokesmen in acclaiming the call to a conference.

War Summary

Warfare at sea called general attention when Britain's announcement of the sinking of three German submarines was followed within a few hours by news of the sinking of Britain's 29,000-ton battleship Royal Oak, with, so far, only 370 of the crew of more than 1,200 listed as rescued. This loss gives America the lead in world's first-class battleships.

Events in the Baltic took a new turn with the indefinite postponement of Russian talks with Finland at Moscow. What the postponement denotes is merely a matter of conjecture, but at least it would seem to indicate that the issue is not rushing to a serious crisis, although the Finns, like the Scandinavian countries, are taking all possible military precautions against any sudden emergency.

The Scandinavian conference called by King Gustaf of Sweden for Oct. 18 at Stockholm has been warmly welcomed by the Danish, Norwegian and Finnish leaders, and the effect of this solidarity among the northern nations is believed not to have been lost on Russia.

On the western front rain and fog kept the respective forces quiet. The French, who estimate the number of German troops at the front at 2,000,000 men, have issued an explanation that the bombing of three big Rhine bridges leading from Alsace was a necessary defense move to forestall any German surprise attack.

The United States, whose interest had been drawn to the war through an apparent invitation from a German spokesman to President Roosevelt to intervene in the interests of peace, and to bring pressure to bear on Britain, now finds the spokesman's proposals disavowed in official circles in Berlin, with the comment that it is up to neutrals to use their own judgment in the situation.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 5, 6 and 18.

The Week in Focus: Allies Refuse Hitler Peace; Scandinavia Faces Russian Bear

Finland Prepares to Resist As U. S. Appeals to Moscow

By William H. Stringer and Neal A. Stanford
Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

Soviet Russia, already digesting its conquests in Estonia and Latvia, stretched out a hand toward Finland this week. While Russian troops were marching into Estonian garrisons, per Moscow agreement, Finland's former Premier, Dr. Passikivi, was commencing talks at the Kremlin.

Finland, intensely nationalist and anti-Communist, was expected to be Stalin's toughest customer thus far. Back home, its government had mobilized its small army, ordered civilian evacuation of Helsingfors, and prepared to send military units to Aland Islands, midway to Sweden.

Scandinavia, alarmed at Russia's rapid progress in the Baltic, began girding. Sweden and Norway rushed completion of defense measures.

King Gustaf of Sweden called those other Scandinavian Kings of Norway and Denmark, as well as the President of Finland, to a conference at Stockholm to discuss defense measures. The entrance again of Russia into Europe was a direct blow at their safety.

The Swedes increased their guards on the Finnish border. The Finns expected no such Soviet favors as restoration to Lithuania control of its one-time capital, Vilna, over which Lithuanians were rejoicing this week.

Washington felt an idealistic chord touched when Finland was menaced. It regards Europe's "northern nations" as working democracies, and Finland as a prompt debt-payer. For two days Scandinavian envoys made urgent representations at the State Department. On the third, the United States Government, acting alone as is its diplomatic custom, ordered its Ambassador to Russia to express the "earnest hope" that nothing will occur to "affect injuriously" the peaceful relations between Russia and Finland.

President Roosevelt's appeal, he revealed, had been in the form of a personal message to President Kalinin of the U. S. S. R., in no way a pressure move to involve the United States in the affair.

Peace Has Its Price

The Allied reply to Reichsführer Hitler's peace feelers has been made, first by Premier Daladier, then by Prime Minister Chamberlain. Both answered that the German proposals were too vague; both demanded better guarantees against Nazi pledge-breaking; both left the door for negotiation slightly ajar.

Premier Daladier reminded Hitler that after each conquest, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, he had said "no more territories." Prime Minister Chamberlain declared that Britain's aim was to found a better international system. He indicated that Germany was not contributing to this by putting forward proposals based on recognition of its conquests.

Bid to U. S.

The Nazis text tried to draw the United States into the dispute. Their Press Chief, using foreign newspapermen as his sounding board, declared that the Chamberlain reply was "an insult" and that it was up to Washington to force London to negotiate, otherwise, he warned, it would be responsible for the "most gruesome blood bath in history." Just why Uncle Sam who had tried desperately to mediate before Hitler started the war should be responsible for its continuance was not altogether clear—except to Berlin.

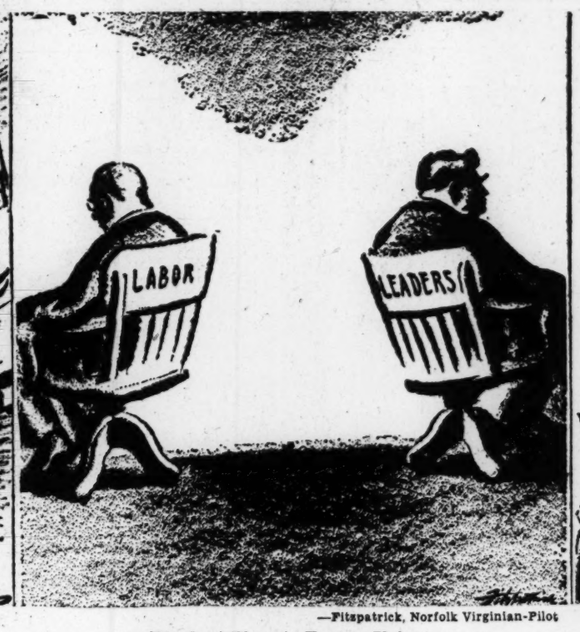
President Roosevelt ignored the bait, declaring he had received no official request to arbitrate the war. Berlin, on seeing its peace efforts fail, promptly disowned them.

What of Peace?

Meanwhile, a small body of opinion was appearing among the British, demanding definitive Allied statements as to Anglo-French peace aims. From Canada came a letter by a McGill professor suggesting that the German people would be won over more easily if enlightened peace intentions were included in the leaflets dropped over Germany. Former Labor Minister of Education Charles Trevelyan suggested disarmament as a peace objective, plus the emancipation of subject races in India and Africa. Others, in letters to Newspapers and in articles, advocated a federation of Europe, and reconstruction of the colonial system.

France heard less of peace aims. Premier Daladier evidently is holding to a middle course between such idealists as former Premier Léon Blum, who would embrace many of the British proposals, and those Frenchmen who actually feel that Versailles was not nearly severe enough.

—Duffy, Baltimore Sun
The Water's Fine in the "German Lake"



—Fitzpatrick, Norfolk Virginian-Pilot
Toughest Place to Form a Union

—Cargill, the Daily Tribune
Continued "Shelling" in Europe!

War's Outlines

Henry Ford and Senator Borah have termed Europe's present conflict a "phoney" war. French frontline trenches may listen to concerts broadcast by German loudspeakers, but not "phoney" were this week's preparations behind the lines.

At London, War Secretary Hore-Belisha announced that the last of 158,000 British troops had been sent safely to France. In Paris, a neutral observer observed that British war materials were of "magnificent quality." In Ottawa, Canada saw plans completed to make that Dominion the air training center for the Empire.

Western Front

Quiet on the Western Front was broken chiefly by efforts of opposing armies to learn the opponents' defense positions. British planes claim to have photographed the entire section of the Westwall now under fire. Increasingly heavy German patrols unsuccessfully attacked French positions defended by barbed wire.

The Nazis reported that the French had blown up three Rhine bridges in Alsace-Lorraine. A Swiss report added that the French had closed the dam gates of the Rhine near Switzerland. The object: to flood the region, thus hampering German attack.

That a German attack might be imminent was read into the Berlin report that Hitler was preparing to talk "common defense measures" with Russia and Italy—now that the Allies had refused the Führer's peace.

On the economic front, the French Blockade Minister and the British Minister of Economic Warfare drew up measures designed to push the economic war against Germany "to the limit."

War on the Seas

The war on the ocean saw Germany renewing its attacks on Britain's North Sea patrol, with another fleet of planes loosing heavy bombs against British cruisers which had been pursuing a Nazi naval squadron. Again accounts differed radically, Berlin claiming that six heavy hits were scored, London denying all damage.

The British Admiralty did let it be known—contrary to custom—that three German subs had been sunk in one day, the same day that the President Harding picked up the crew of the torpedoed British freighter Heronspool. It also admitted on Saturday that the battleship Royal Oak had been sunk, a veteran of the World War. Details have yet to be disclosed.

Two sea mysteries ended this week. The American Liner Iroquois arrived safely at New York, unharmed by submarines or infernal machines. And a Dutch sailor aboard the Bremen, in a copyrighted Associated Press story, told the thrilling tale of how that German liner reached Russia's port of Murmansk.

More Neutrality Debate

Isolationists suffered a 65-to-26 defeat last Tuesday when the Senate took its first test vote on neutrality. The issue was the Tobey motion—a motion that would have split the bill in two. The proposal would have brought quick action on cash and carry—which is generally approved, while extending and confining discussion to the conversial arms embargo.

In the Senate anti-New Dealer Senator Burke plainly admitted that repeal was aimed at Hitler, while pro-New Dealer Senator La Follette hammered away on the old theme that repeal meant war. Republican Senator Taft backed the Administration in its repeal effort, while Republican Senator Nye insisted that the embargo meant peace. And so it went.

Senate oratory to date reveals the obvious fact that all Senators want to keep the United States out of war.

Hoping to speed up action, Vice-President Garner came out with the suggestion that the Administration compromise on shipping and credits, on everything short of embargo repeal. And Charles Lindbergh again used the radio to advocate his neutrality position. The Lone Eagle would limit the arms embargo to offensive weapons only, permitting the sale of defense weapons to all.

Labor's Problems

From coast to coast labor in America was making news this week. The Congress of Industrial Organizations was convening in San Francisco. The American Federation of Labor was doing the same in Cincinnati. Auto workers were striking in Detroit. And from Washington came two bits of labor news: the Government has opened its drive on jurisdictional strikes, and announced that beginning Oct. 24 — when automatic changes in the Wage-Hour Law take effect—650,000 workers would get more money in their pay envelopes.

At the C. I. O. affair John L. Lewis—to the surprise of no one—was re-elected to head that branch of labor. Earlier in the week it went on record in support of President Roosevelt's neutrality program. Mr. Lewis asked that a conference of Government, labor and industry be called to solve the unemployment problem, bringing peace to America. However, he turned down any thought of peace with the A. F. of L.

At the A. F. of L. convention—also to the surprise of no one—William Green was re-elected President. A renewed fight on the Labor Board was ordered, accompanied by the defeat of a resolution indorsing President Roosevelt and the New Deal. The A. F. of L. threw its weight behind an $800,000,000 low rent housing program, and cash-and-carry neutrality, although avoiding mention of the arms embargo.

German 'Splinters'

Ports of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania became the scenes of confused departures this week. For Germany, acting with fantastic speed, was proceeding to call home its "splinters of nationality" from these nations, as Bolshevik influence moved in.

Ninety per cent of the 60,000 Germans in Estonia and the 15,000 in Latvia, it was estimated, would leave within the next three weeks.

Experts wondered if all this was a freely-accorded sacrifice for Russia's friendship. Experts also pondered the surprise announcement of an Anglo-Soviet agreement, announced in London, to barter Russian timber for British rubber and tin. Germany recently concluded a pact with Russia providing for extensive reciprocation in trade.

Did the London agreement indicate merely that Russia was making the most of its trading rights as a neutral, or did it have political meaning as well? Timber is on Germany's contraband list.

Japanese 'Face'

With a weather eye on Russia, Japan began what apparently was a major offensive in China three weeks ago. This was the drive on Changsha, vital rail and highway axis for southest China and capital of Hunan Province. This week, the offensive apparently ended.

Japan claims: objective attained—the smashing of a newly built Chinese army. China claims: objective attained—the Japanese army thrown back with heavy losses. Each claims: the other lost 30,000 men.

Tokyo experienced a short-lived Cabinet crisis this week when 150 Foreign Office officials resigned on hearing they would be transferred to a new Trade Ministry. On promise of compromise they withdrew their resignations.

Ham and Eggs

The Administration woke up this week to the fact that California is voting, Nov. 7, on that $30 - Every - Thursday Plan. Thereupon President Roosevelt spoke at his press conference in condemnation of the plan, reiterating what he said a year ago: "Let us not allow ourselves to be misled by those who advocate short cuts to Utopia. . . ."

He also made available for the first time the complete report on "Thirty Thursday" made last year by Richard Elliott, Acting Comptroller General. This economist, working as an impartial expert, concluded: "The plan is so obviously impractical that it would effectively destroy any chances which the aged may have of gaining genuine economic protection . . . The whole scheme amounts to nothing more than a diversion of income and purchasing power from those who receive their income from rendering services to those who have rendered no service."

Witness Says Red Spies Infest U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Dies Committee heard from a former Communist organizer yesterday that party members in factories throughout the United States were used as spies for the Russian Ogpu—testimony which Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas termed "almost unbelievable."

The tale of espionage and intrigue rolled in Russian accents from the tongue of Maurice L. Malkin of New York, who produced credentials as a charter member of the Communist Party in this country and who served two years in prison on a felonious assault charge growing out of the New York Fur Workers strike of 1926.

Mr. Malkin sniffed at suggestions that Communistic activities among the unions had any idealistic motives and said that the Communist Party aim was solely promotion of the interests of the Stalin regime in Russia.

The party organized "shop nuclei" in every plant where members of the party were employed, he related, and the members were instructed to gather all available information which was turned over to central control committees. He said this had been going on in the Brooklyn Navy Yard for years.

The central committees were in contact with Ogpu agents, Mr. Malkin asserted, through whom the data found its way to the files at the Kremlin.

The witness said the Communists who originally gathered the information did not know it was sent to Russia. Mr. Malkin said the following were Ogpu agents in this country:

Dirba (no first name given), also known as Lapin, an organizer for the International Labor Defense.

Alexander Trachtenberg, described as director of International Publishers, New York.

Finkelberg, a member of the Communist Party's Central Control Commission.

Anna Louise Strong, said by Mr. Malkin to be in the habit of making three trips to Russia yearly.

Margaret Ungas, wife of Charles Krumbein, the latter being identified by Mr. Malkin as State Secretary of the New York Communist Party.

George Mink, formerly National Organizer of the Marine Workers Industrial Union and chief of the American Ogpu Section in Spain. Mr. Malkin said Mink recruited Americans to fight for Loyalist Spain, then was sent to Mexico to assassinate Leon Trotsky, in exile there, but that he was recognized and he vanished, not to be heard of again.

Phil Ahrenberg, formerly head of the Trade Union Educational League and active in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, now traveling abroad for the Ogpu.

F. Brown, also known as Alpi and Marini, described by the witness as an Italian who wears a Van Dyke beard.

Juliet Stewart Poyntz, the Communist Party's ablest woman orator who split with the Party in 1936, announced her intention of writing a book to expose its workings and then vanished. Her disappearance has never been solved.

As Mr. Malkin went down the list of alleged Ogpu agents, Mr. Dies and Representative H. Jerry Voorhis (D) of California questioned him as to the authenticity of his statements but the witness gave repeated assurances that he was certain of the facts.

"It would be hard for the chair to believe," Mr. Dies observed, "if it were not for other information he has of the same kind."

Grand Jury Exposes Gambling As 'Syndicated' in Chicago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Exposure, a first step toward reform, has come to some phases of the gambling racket here through a special grand jury report, and continued investigation by this county agency is expected.

The grand jury had called in as witnesses operators of night clubs and other places reported to be contributing heavily to the "Syndicate," which in turn is alleged to be oiling the political machine with payment for protection. It also considered reports of the Chicago Crime Commission which has maintained an observer in the "Racket Court" where gambling cases are heard. And these are some of its findings:

Gambling in Open

"Gambling is being openly conducted throughout Chicago and Cook County on a very extensive scale and practically unmolested. Arrests are made by the hundred, but the evidence indicates such arrests are nothing but a sham and an insult to the intelligence of the public. . . .

"Thousands of arrests have been made, but there has not been a single conviction in years. Millions of dollars of tax money are wasted yearly in this colossal sham battle."

The jury found that gambling operations are controlled, but not by the constituted authorities of Government. The Syndicate, it infers, is ruler, a would-be government described in the grand jury report as "a handful of men actually prohibiting gambling in Cook County excepting in those spots which they themselves control in some undisclosed manner."

Turning to remedies, the grand jury declared that police and courts should stop "passing the buck" and assume responsibility. Police can enforce the gambling laws if they will, the report holds.

Police Could Do It

"If the policing bodies of the City of Chicago and Cook County exercised the same efficiency in suppressing gambling as they do in combatting major crime, we believe that the present highly organized gambling racket in the City and County would be wiped out," the report holds.

The Chicago Crime Commission shares this opinion. "No evil can long exist," it said in a recent report on the gambling situation, "if the elected officials sincerely perform their duty and are determined to eliminate it."

Calling of a special grand jury, to give all its time to investigation of the gambling racket and its alleged political tie-ups, is urged by the Commission. The Illinois Grand Jurors Association also recommends convening of a special grand jury. In the meantime the regular October panel is expected to carry on the investigation.

Some practical effects of the recent exposures are seen. Mayor Edward J. Kelly took notice of them, calling for a clean-up. In the County, 88 offenders against the anti-gambling laws were brought into court and punished with small fines Oct. 4. But such efforts are not sufficient to assure civic workers here that the alleged alliance between gambling and politics has been broken. Now and then the law-defying "bookies" become a political target, and for a time they are made to watch their step, but they are found to slip back quickly into their old ways.

Recently a Federal grand jury indicted M. L. Annenberg and other operators of a wire service to "bookies." All these disclosures are helpful in awakening the public to a situation which many believe is corrupting local Government, but a sustained demand for law enforcement with the public behind it is needed, they say.

New York Auto Show to Run Eight Days Beginning Oct. 15

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—The 40th annual National Automobile Show, opening on Oct. 15, for an eight-day run at the Grand Central Palace here, under the sponsorship of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, will dramatize a year's progress in automotive design and engineering of 21 makes of American and British motor cars.

One of the big features of the show will be the Highway Safety Theme Center, in which safe driving will be more comprehensively featured than ever before. Many scientific apparatuses for testing the driver's ability and equipment in connection with highway control will be demonstrated. Official departments of Federal, State and local governments also have displays in this section of the show.

The safety exhibits have been worked out by the show committee in co-operation with the Automotive Safety Foundation and executives of many safety and business groups, including the American Institute of Steel Construction, American Petroleum Institute, Greater New York Safety Council, American Standards Association and other organizations. The committee is composed of Byron C. Foy, of Chrysler Motors, chairman; Richard H. Grant, of General Motors; Paul G. Hoffman, of Studebaker, and Alfred Reeves, show manager.

Does Not Go to Extremes

In architectural motif, this year's show is a reaction from the extremes of current modernism so pronounced at the New York World's Fair. Grand Central Palace is redecorated to give the effect of a Greek Temple, the simplicity and charm of Greek style, combined with a quiet color scheme of teal-blue, white and ruby-rose, and a rich red carpet constituting the background for the new cars.

Large murals, 8 feet by 37 feet, on four sides of the building depict the development of passenger transport from the earliest time through the horseless carriage up to the present.

Announcement of a drop in admission this year to 40 cents for both day and evening sessions has assured a large attendance. Formerly the scale was 55 cents until 6 o'clock in the evening and 75 cents thereafter.

Began 40 Years Ago

The first National Automobile Show, was held at Madison Square Garden the week of Nov. 3, 1900, under the auspices of the Automobile Club of America.

Fredericksburg Dog Mart Proved Dog Day in More Senses Than One

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Oct. 14 (AP)—One of America's oldest institutions—the 241st Fredericksburg dog mart—was staged yesterday amid a strange symphony of scratching and yowling.

More than 5,000 Virginians turned out under a blistering sun to see the citizens and their country cousins trade and swap 600-odd and very odd dogs.

History has it that a couple of flea-bitten colonials and a tribe of suspecting Indians started the dog mart in 1698. It continued until the war of 1812.

Thirteen years ago local authorities revived the mart, and ever since then it has been one of the biggest week ends of the year in this beautiful old American city.

The unusually hot weather (for October) added interest to the dog mart. It made a new order in fact.

Unlike many doggy affairs, the Fredericksburg mart accepts any and all dogs irrespective of breed, color, smell or action. Each had a chance.

From a breeder's point of view, the dog mart is a catch-as-catch-can affair. The American Kennel Club never heard of the Fredericksburg dog mart, but as Mayor W. Marshall King said:

"The Fredericksburg dog mart never heard of the American Kennel Club."

Baltimore Airport Project Forwarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—The last major cause for delay in the City's program for completing the Baltimore Airport has been removed by the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Clinton M. Hester, Administrator of the Authority, announced that he has issued a certificate permiting the Works Progress Administration to make a grant of about $50,000 for finishing the field.

Work can start almost immediately after the project has passed through routine Washington channels and has President Roosevelt's signature. This formality is expected to require only a few days. In the meantime, city engineers will be preparing to start work on the project.

Conferences will continue until all questions raised by the Authority have been settled.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Oct. 14

President: Broadcast address urging support of the 1939 community chest campaigns; addressed delegates to the postmasters convention from the south portico of the White House; issued an appeal for co-operation between Red Cross and other groups carrying on relief work so as to avoid waste; sent appeal in the form of a personal message to President Kalenin of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that no breach be made in the peaceful relations between Finland and their country.

Senate: Rejected 65 to 26 motion by Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire to recommit the neutrality bill; passed bill providing for milage and per diem expenses of members attending the special session of Congress; seated A. B. Chandler, (D) new Senator from Kentucky.

House: Passed bill providing for expenses of members attending special session of Congress.

Supreme Court: Handed down 275 orders on the first day of the new term.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

	O	C	E	A	N		T	W	I	S	T			
B	■	A	D	R	A	■	B	E	R	A	■	A		
R	A	Y	O	N	■	F	■	B	I	P	E	D		
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Z	I	G	■	C	A	R	O	M	■	L	A	D		
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B	A	S	S	O	■	O	■	P	L	I	N	Y		
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Washington Sideglances

Barkley gets an appeasement umbrella from Chandler—New trees outdate White House photographs—No candy now in Oxford, Maryland post-office boxes in lieu of letters—Lord Beaverbrook chides photographers.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

A "Happy" Sign: Just before former Governor "Happy" Chandler came to Washington to take his seat in the Senate, he sent Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley an umbrella.

It was a "ribless wreck," according to Senator Barkley, but he knew what it meant—"appeasement," so he accepted it in good faith.

Last year Senator Barkley nearly lost the Senatorial nomination to Mr. Chandler in a bitterly fought campaign.

Thus far, this umbrella has kept its charm. On his first vote, the Tobey motion to delay embargo repeal, Senator Chandler voted on the Administration's side, "no."

* * *

Landscaping: Photographs of the White House taken from Pennsylvania Avenue suddenly became out of date this week, when workmen set out a row of six-foot high boxwood trees along the President's front driveway.

* * *

Routine: The calmness of diplomats these days is a wondrous phenomena. Dr. Hjalmar Procope, one of the pillars of modern Finland who has served his country as Foreign Minister, League of Nations representative, and now Minister to the United States, rushed to the White house to plead for aid for Finland against Soviet aggression.

When newspaper reporters stopped him in the President's outer hall, he insisted his business was "just routine." The Swedish Minister said the same thing the day before.

* * *

P's and Q's: Theodore E. Abner, who's running the special post office established in the Mayflower Hotel for the convention of the National Association of Postmasters, is being careful to say "thank you" after every sale. "If I don't," he says, "I'll be in for plenty of kidding." It's a Post Office rule, it seems.

Miss Molly Stewart, of Oxford, Md., who holds the record for service among all postmasters, says she used to put a piece of candy in the boxes of those for whom there was no mail. She stopped when the town grew too big.

* * *

One More, Please: American abundance, or if you will—extravagance—was brought into contrast with European thrift on the front steps of the President's office the other day when Lord Beaverbrook called.

The London publisher admonished news photographers taking his picture "not to waste their flashlight bulbs." If they worked for him, he told the cameramen, there would be one bulb to each person photographed.

American photographers have an advantage; flash bulbs cost less than half as much here as they do in England.

Do These Solve Virginia Dare Mystery?

Supposed Stone Diaries of Last Roanoke Colony Date From 1590

(1) Original stone found on bank of Chowan River in North Carolina in 1937. (2) Reverse side of the original stone. (3) One of the group found later in Greenville County, South Carolina, bears the date 1590. (4) Prof. Haywood J. Pearce, Jr., Department of History, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia. (5) Another of the group of stones found in Greenville County, South Carolina.

'Cash-and-Carry' Approved by A. F. of L.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 14 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor adjourned its 59th convention yesterday, tacking on to its policy against war a demand that this Nation's course of neutrality require belligerent powers buying in United States markets to take title to goods here and carry them away in other than American ships.

The so-called "cash and carry" policy approved by the thinned ranks of delegates who remained for the closing session was brought to the convention floor in a supplemental report from the Executive Council.

The report renewed the Federation's insistence that the United States remain neutral, keep its ships and citizens out of war zones and prohibit the extension of credit to foreign powers which would "give this country a stake in the outcome of war."

Adopted without a word of debate, the Council report said nothing about lifting the arms embargo from the Neutrality Act.

The convention earlier adopted a resolutions committee report which opposed United States involvement in war, but skirted the issues of arms embargo and cash and carry.

Avoids Definite Stand

Even in its final stand in favor of selling merchandise to nations that take title here and carry it away in their own ships, the council avoided a specific position on the question of repealing the arms embargo, remarking only that there was a "difference of opinion" between embargo and cash and carry.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., closed the convention with a militant demand that the Congress of Industrial Organizations meeting now in San Francisco make public record of its paid-up membership pointing out the A. F. of L. had made public its paid-up membership in excess of 4,000,000.

In the course of its two weeks' meeting, the Federation took the following action on some of its major questions:

Reaffirmed its "open door" policy on the question of peace with C. I. O. after President Roosevelt urged continued peace conferences as "a patriotic service for national unity;"

Wagner Act Revision

Readopted its program for revising the Wagner Act, putting special emphasis on an amendment to provide a new five-man labor board;

Added Russia to its German-Japanese boycoot list;

Turned down a proposal for a blanket endorsement of the New Deal;

Warned against premature intervention of the United States as a peacemaker in Europe;

Continued the one cent "war chest" assessment and refused to seat the International Typographical Union for refusing to pay it. The action was regarded as tantamount to suspension;

Opposed appointment of naval and military officers to Federal posts to supervise civilian labor;

Sent to the Executive Council resolutions favoring the Florida Ship Canal and the Patman Chain Store tax bill;

Voted support for the La Follette bill to outlaw "oppressive labor practices" and reaffirmed its policy against letting down immigration restrictions.

Lewis Again Heads C. I. O.; Issues Warning to A. F. of L.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations ended its second annual convention today with a roaring approval of John L. Lewis' final thrust at the American Federation of Labor, which he warned to "beware" of the C. I. O.'s growing strength.

Mr. Lewis told the convention there were now 4,000,000 C. I. O. members, and promised that five years hence there would be 10,000,000.

"The Congress of Industrial Organizations is the only instrumentality in the last half century that has proved itself capable of dealing with industry on equal terms," he declared.

Mr. Lewis was re-elected President of the C. I. O. after a 32-minute demonstration.

Six Vice-Presidents also were elected by acclamation in a change of organization. Heretofore the C. I. O. has had only two international vice-presidents.

James B. Carey, young President of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, was re-elected Secretary, now a paid job, by acclamation.

All of the international vice-presidents are heads of their unions or organizing committees. The two original vice-presidents, Sidney Hillman, New York, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and Philip Murray, Pittsburgh, Steel Workers Organizing Committee, were re-elected.

New vice-presidents are: Emil Rieve, Philadelphia, Textile Workers Union; Roland J. Thomas, Detroit, United Automobile Workers; S. H. Dalrymple, Akron, Ohio, United Rubber Workers, and Reid Robinson, Denver, International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

Cleveland and Philadelphia extended bids for the 1940 meeting.

Among the 79 resolutions submitted to the convention, and all adopted unanimously, were those urging the concentration of labor organization activities in the aviation, utilities and insurance fields.

Other resolutions demanded labor representation on all Federal and State administrative agencies; a comprehensive program for youth "whose discontent now makes them prey to anti-labor and anti-democratic forces"; repeal of Iowa's criminal syndicalism law and release of William Senter of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, convicted during the Maytag strike at Newton, Iowa; and representation in the International Labor Office at Geneva.

The convention also declared, "it is the unshakeable policy of the C. I. O. and its affiliated organizations to adhere to their contractual agreements in letter and spirit."

One of the convention's last acts was an expression of gratitude at renewal of the La Follette Senate Committee investigation into employer and labor groups.

Pan American's Five-Year Expansion to Cost $6,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 14—The inauguration of a five-year expansion program that calls for the addition of $6,000,000 worth of new flying craft to its fleet has been announced by Pan American Airways here. The most distant capital of South America will be brought within 48 hours of the United States, present weekly schedules to Europe will be doubled, new routes will be added to the air line's present network, and old airplanes will be replaced with new equipment, the announcement says.

The program was made public by Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, Chairman of the Board of Pan American Airways, who said the board already approved the purchase of six Boeing B-314 flying boats, an improved version of those now operating between Baltimore, New York, and Europe; three Boeing 307-S land transports, four-engined high-altitude air liners with capacity for 33 passengers, and 12 Douglas DC-3 land transports, twin-engined airplanes carrying 21 passengers.

Mr. Whitney said that the program, involving widespread reallocation of equipment throughout the entire system and the establishment of faster and more frequent schedules between the Americas, originally was scheduled for consideration next year. However, Pan American's traffic on all routes has increased tremendously since the European war started, leaving the company in need of more airplanes, he added.

The European governments which subsidized competing air lines in South America have withdrawn their support, leaving Pan American virtually alone in the field. The curtailment of trans-Atlantic steamship schedules has had a similarly beneficial effect, so far as the air line is concerned.

Plans for the trans-Atlantic service call for the assignment of more flying boats to the Atlantic Division, based at the Baltimore airport, so that the present schedule of two round trips a week between Baltimore, New York, and Europe may be doubled.

The Bermuda Clipper, which has been shuttling back and forth between Baltimore and Bermuda since November, 1937, will be taken off the run and assigned to the Caribbean. The Bermuda service will be continued with the big flying Boeing boats.

New Stones Give Clue to Lost Colony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GAINESVILLE, Ga.—Ever since Dr. H. J. Pearce, Sr., President of Brenau College, Gainesville, Ga., announced the finding in Greenville County, S. C., of 13 more stones apparently relating to the fate of the lost Roanoke Island Settlement of 1584, heightened interest in that colony's history, closer scrutiny of what is already known about it and controversy over the value and place of this find have been manifest. It will be recalled that one stone was found in North Carolina on the Chowan River bank, in November, 1937.

Since the discovery of the stones they have been under close examination both by Dr. Pearce and by his son, Prof. Haywood J. Pearce, of the Department of History at Emory University, of Atlanta.

In 1585, Sir Richard Grenville brought 108 colonists to this island from England. This first attempt to colonize was unsuccessful, all but 15 of the colonists returning to England in 1586 with Drake. Evidence appears that two of the 15 left were, subsequently, slain and the rest driven off by hostile Indians. In 1587, Gov. John White brought over 117 men, women and children, in three ships, landing on the island July 22 of that year. A few houses of the former colony were found still intact. These were all that remained.

This second colony made friends with the Indians and it was during this period that Virginia Dare, a granddaughter of Governor White arrived (Aug. 18, 1587)—the first white child to be born in the New World of English parents. A few weeks after this event Governor White returned to England. He did not return to the site of the colony for three years and when he did return the only traces he found of it were dismantled structures and a rude sign on the doorpost of the stockade with the one word "Croatoan" on it.

Roanoke Island Isolated

Roanoke Island, where the settlement was located, lies between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, at the extreme eastern tip of North Carolina. Chowan River widens into a considerable inlet as it joins the waters of Albemarle Sound, the outlet into the Sound being somewhat less than 60 miles west of Roanoke Island. But Greenville County, South Carolina, is more than 360 miles southwest (as the crow flies) of Roanoke Island. That is a considerable journey, the apparent reason for which does not appear in any record left by the colonists.

Just why a well-provendered and armed colony and garrison should strike out on a wandering expedition, such as the location in which this second group of stones was found would seem to indicate, is difficult to comprehend. The colonists had reported that the region was "the most plentiful, sweet, fruitful and wholesome of all the world" and even very earliest reports attest to an abundance of fish in the Albemarle and game everywhere. Even today, wild horses maintain themselves easily in the salt meadows, grapes flourish on higher parts and there is a constant abundance of a great variety of fish and other products of the sea in the region, these often driven bodily inland and beached under the force of the heavy surf on the eastern side of the island. Irish potatoes grew there in sufficient quantity to yield a cargo for shipment to England in 1586. Moreover the region was sufficiently supplied with food to yield a living for an Indian village, on the Chowan, which was at least of a size to send 700 braves to battle, and the Indian was never a frugal cultivator of land resources.

This very Indian village may furnish more clues to the fate of the colonists than any matter of lack or abundance of food, because large bodies of Indians seldom lived long at peace with early white settlers of that region. Also, history furnishes evidence of an Indian legend foretelling the coming of white conquerors.

Sand Is Always Shifting

The searcher today is at a distinct disadvantage in trying to locate artifacts left by the colonists, because of the shifting quality of the land there. Governor White's return visit in 1590 may have been equally so. This is the land that saw the first successful flight of the Wright Brothers. In the few years since that occurred, several of the largest hills there have moved a distance known to be more than two miles.

If, however, the colonists did move first to the banks of the Chowan River and then struck directly across country from there, it is not inconceivable that a later migration, forced by hostile savages and unsustaining country, brought them, successively, to the points which these reported excavations have appeared to disclose.

Just why there is now such sharp divergence between the names cut into these stones and the names of persons known to have been in the colonists' group is difficult to answer. How such clear cuttings were made in such hard stones as these is also difficult to determine, but this detail is not an insurmountable one.

Whatever may be discovered in these reported disclosures which is of historic value must survive some honest scrutiny because of the very apparent completeness of the record set forth. As in the case of the Drake tablet, all scientific means must be bent to examining, weighing and evaluating each element of the apparent disclosure.

Pattern of U. S. Politics Changed by War in Europe

This is a summary of some of the trends noted by a political writer for the Associated Press on a two months' trip through the middle west and the politically strategic states of Pennsylvania and New York.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Middle West wants peace. It wants an administration in Washington that will give an assurance of peace. That desire is likely to have a powerful effect on the election of a President in 1940.

But feelings and sentiment in the Middle West have changed to a vast degree during the last six weeks. They can change again before next June's nominating conventions, and, perhaps, a third time before next fall's election.

In late August, Democrats were discouraged and doubtful of what they might be able to do in the Middle West next year. Political analyses of voting trends showed that the turn against them which had been reflected in Republican Congressional victories last fall had continued into the spring, as far as city elections might be taken as an index.

Another Shift in Favor

The Republicans were highly optimistic then. Some went so far as to say that it did not matter much whom they chose for a candidate, that they had the 1940 election in the bag. They felt that the Middle Western farmer was for them. Virtually all the Congressional seats which they won last fall were in rural areas.

But less than a week after war broke out, a Republican Governor of a middle Western State, speaking frankly, said:

"If this war keeps up and President Roosevelt keeps us out of it, we can't beat him. I have noticed a change in sentiment since his neutrality speech of the other night."

Within a month, the Middle Western attention had been diverted from domestic to foreign policies. By early October, some Republican politicians were beginning to ask:

"Will the Republican presidential nomination be worth anything next year?"

This was not a general Republican view. It came more often from their practical politicians than it did from their potential candidates or from the ardent partisans who campaign for the Republicans in and out of season.

Chances of Candidates

Just as the outbreak of war in Europe and the subsequent effort to change the law against arms sales made a swift change in the prospective issues for 1940, so did they make vasts alterations in the list of likely candidates.

There is speculation over how much his opposition to repeal of the arms embargo may have affected the chances of Senator Arthus H. Vandenberg of Michigan.

In many sections, they are talking of dark horse Republican possibilities. The men who do so are chiefly rooting for either Gov. Arthur H. James of Pennsylvania, or Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio. Their hope is based largely on the calculation that the convention might be tied up in a knot by a battle between Mr. Vandenberg and Thomas E. Dewey of New York, or between Senator Vandenberg and Senator Robert A. Taft, thus making it possible for an outsider to break a potention deadlock and run away with the nomination. There is less talk of this since the war started.

Many have the idea that Herbert Hoover would like to have the nomination. Some of his old friends in the middle West speak wishfully of that possibility. He travels across the continent at least once a month. He has visited 25 or more states this year, talked with old friends in most of these states.

Mr. Roosevelt dominates the Democratic picture. After him come Vice President Garner, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Postmaster General James A. Farley and Paul V. McNutt, the Security Administrator, though not necessarily in the order named. The Democrats still have all of the makings for a first class scrap in their June meeting.

Pennsylvania Cuts State Expenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Republican administration of Gov. Arthur H. James has reduced the number of State employees by 1,956 and the payroll by $3,701,379, according to an announcement by Edward P. Logan, budget secretary.

Dr. Logan said that on Aug. 31 there were 10,177 State employees, which was 1,956 less than when Gov. James took office on Jan. 17. The Aug. 31 payroll totaled $17,539,626, as compared with a total of $21,241,005 at the beginning of this year.

When Gov. George H. Earle, Democrat, took office in January, 1935, there were 8,825 State employees, and at the end of his term in January, 1939, there were 12,436, an increase of 3,611.

Memorandum From Singapore

Singapore Becomes a British Fortress, With Sudden Influx of Troops, Warships, and Planes—What of Hong Kong?

By a Special Correspondent

SINGAPORE, Malay Peninsula—What portends the arrival of thousands of fresh troops in this port? Suddenly, almost from out of the blue, we learned that troops from India were on their way hither and they had arrived. In the night arrived many dozens of the swiftest airplanes; and warships, also, have come to us. Today we feel that we really are a fortress.

Everything has tended to assume a new importance. The most fantastic statements have been made and have been believed. Our newspapers have had to try and steady public feeling by printing in bold type that rumors are not to be believed or worried about—rumors that the immediate evacuation of Hong Kong has been decided on—and that Britain intends to leave its possessions there, and in fact right through China. One thing is clear: Singapore is going to be strongly defended at all costs.

One goes into the country for a change of atmosphere. Oh, yes, they have had some practice blackouts, and they have heard of A. R. P.

But in the country there are other things to think out—such as the weather. When it does not rain in Malaya for 10 days water gets scarce. When the period is prolonged to three weeks the matter has become serious. The ground cracks, the drinking water in many places ceases to be sufficient.

* * *

We have not been exactly in the middle of a slump during the past few years, but the prosperity with which we associate this country has been far from us—tin and rubber both having to struggle in a way quite unbecoming such commodities. But good has come in that the unemployed have been set to straightening out our curving roads, and the traveler about modern Malaya will probably be amazed at the amount of roadwork that is now going on. In some places the new road has penetrated right deep into the heart of virgin jungle.

Malaya is an ideal touring ground for the motorist. The country is always delightfully green, and there are no dusty roads (or only a very few), and at nearly any hour of the day it is quite cool when one is moving.

A new problem has arisen in Singapore of late—how to bring together the civilian and the soldier. In the old days when our garrison was very small this problem was not acute. But today most of our garrisons are many miles away from the city, and when the soldiers can come in they want a good time. And this they find it difficult to have on their scant pay. A movement is therefore on foot whereby the civilians are arranging to meet the soldiers socially, and give him a better time than he could otherwise have.

* * *

I must not give the impression that we are in any way dominated here by the possibilities that the future may have in store for us. We read and reread about Europe, we discuss the war in China, we wonder what will happen—and then we try to go our business as best we may. Some of us are still managing to make some money; there are more shops in which to spend our money; and there is as much elegance and luxury in this city as there ever was—if not more. Go to some of our dinner parties and see!

And with what subjects are our correspondence columns in our newspaper filled? One is the Censorship. A film, two films, had been banned. Is the Appeal Board going to allow us to see "The Confessions of a Nazi Spy" or not? Is the German Consul-General again to have his way as it is alleged that he did in the case of "Bengar Lancer"? Anyway, the Appeal Board gave way and we saw the Nazi Spy and I have never been in a cinema theater and felt the tense atmosphere that was evident when this film was screened. It has had the longest run of any film (save the Tarzan series), and when you consider our very mixed population here that is surprising.

Recently our new Supreme Court building was opened, and one of the finest structures in this part of the world now takes its regular place in our scheme of things. But its architecture has excited derision among the learned. Superficially the dome which surmounts the building does not appear ungraceful, though a closer examination shows that the dome has been placed on a building far too small for it. When one explores the interior there is no sign of the dome at all. It is just as if a peddler, having a dome for sale, had persuaded our Public Works Department that the building would look unfinished without a dome—and the Public Works Department had then concluded the purchase of a dome which had to be stuck on to an already completed building! About such things do we wrangle, and this sort of thing helps to keep us sane.

Richard Sidney

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

People on the Move: A Major U. S. Force

Our setting is a wood-panelled library. Before a crackling fire sit a group in comfortable chairs, talking informally. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"After class Tuesday a member asked what became of European immigrants in America; did they stay in one spot, did they move as a tribe, and what effect did this movement have on the country. And that opens up the whole interesting question which is ordinarily listed under the uninteresting title of 'Population Movements in the U. S.'

"Here is a vital force. Not only the immigrants but the native-born Americans move like resurgent tides, and their movements are considered by some as almost revolutionary in their effect. Immigration has practically ceased yet the tides continue unabated."

Question: "What is the reason for all this movement?"

Answer: "It's usually poverty of some sort. Industrial employment falls off, poor lands fail to produce any more crops, floods, droughts and dust come into play. Then people cast their eyes over far horizons, hoping for something better. Also there are those who seek a richer life than they find in limited areas. They seek adventure and romance, or power and success—sometimes both. Besides there are the migrant workers moving regularly through different territories to get seasonal work on farms and ranches."

Question: "Do certain regions produce more children, constituting a sort of rising tide which then seeks to find a lower level elsewhere?"

Answer: "That puts it rather well. A major movement is due to this question of what is called 'natural increase,' namely, an excess of births over deaths. We shall use that term hereafter. Your rising tide finds no hope for employment in the high 'natural increase' areas and moves on. This is particularly true of the areas known as the Southern Appalachian Highlands, the Cotton Belt and the Great Plains region."

Question: "How much natural increase is there in such regions?"

Answer: "Well, during 1930-34, for instance, these areas, with but one third the total national population, actually supplied 55 per cent of the nation's natural increase! This is extremely important. It means this marked increase is coming from the regions with the lowest standards of living, the most limited educational facilities and the least economic opportunity."

Question: "The frontiers used to take care of a lot of this excess. Are they really gone?"

Answer: "The best answer to that is that in 1930 more than 1,650,000 persons born west of the Mississippi River and more than 3,000,000 persons born south of the Mason and Dixon line were living east of the river. Now the frontiers have always been west. A strong westward trend has taken thousands from these same areas. Yet today we find nearly 5,000,000 people who have gone east or north. Presuming they seek new opportunity we can assume that in the majority of cases they would hardly have gone to such overpopulated industrial areas, marked by increasing unemployment, unless they felt that the frontiers of the west had really gone."

Question: "Then, has all westward migration ceased?"

Answer: "Oh, by no means. There has been a trend from the east across the Alleghanies into the Ohio and Mississippi River Valleys, the prairies, the Pacific Coast and to the dry-farming areas in the Great Plains. After all, you can hardly stop the momentum of the historic American drive west."

Question: "Isn't there some logical way of attacking this question so that such restless shifting need not continue, causing continuous social and economic adjustment?"

Answer: "Well, in 1938 the National Resources Committee proposed a series of solutions to 'overpopulation and under-opportunity' in certain areas. First, the Federal employment service should aid the free movement of workers from agricultural areas not up to standard. Secondly, the Government should secure this move by buying up the land and taking it 'out of circulation.' Thirdly, new enterprises for these areas of lack should be developed, including diversified agriculture. To expedite sale of these new products artificial barriers between states should be removed and freight rate differentials and tariffs overhauled. Fourth, immigration should be restricted so long as the rural areas can supply the population for expansion needs. Finally, power, housing and transportation should be developed away from the cities so as to encourage residence wherever there are new opportunities."

Question: "It is often said that the so-called native American white stock, that is, the Anglo-Saxon, Scotch-Irish colonial stock, is dying out, what with all the immigration the United States has had."

Answer: "Far from it. While decreasing in some of the largest cities, it is increasing at a good rate throughout the Middle West and West and is actually increasing more rapidly than the newer, so-called 'foreign' stock in the South and in the Mountain States."

Question: "How well are the so-called foreign groups actually being assimilated into the United States—and what is their place in this problem?"

Answer: "Our guest speaker today has been making a long study of this subject and will answer your question, along with other extremely interesting details on this pertinent subject. He is Joseph G. Harrison, of our New York staff, and you'll find his comments just below on Fireside page 47.

'Southwest' the Course of Empire Flows

Galloway; By a Staff Artist

The Open Road Continually Calls Americans

The flow of foreigners into the United States has been through the eastern ports westward. The flow of Americans has been south as well as west as the country expanded in that direction at the expense of Mexico.

Restless Shifts of People Changing America

By Joseph G. Harrison

Most Americans would be surprised if they were told that a revolution—a very profound revolution—was taking place in the United States right under their noses. They would immediately visualize Nazis "heiling," Communists "boring from within" or braintrusters destroying "the American way." But the present American revolution is nothing like that, for it's silent and unspectacular—except in its implications. It's a revolution in population, and what its final result will be nobody can say.

Perhaps the one thing that's most easily recognizable about America's population is its unequalled diversity. Whereas America was once overwhelmingly British, except for the large numbers of Negroes in the South, it is now a home for half a hundred different strains. This in itself is a revolution—one whose presence aroused fear and animosity for more than a century, but which now is generally accepted.

These foreign-born and their children, despite the problem they created in many urban areas, have become Americanized with a rapidity that has astounded observers. With immigration reduced to a trickle, and with old age reducing the number of foreign-born each year, great sections of the country, especially in the industrial Northeast and Great Lakes region, have lost their foreign atmosphere, quickly becoming indistinguishable from areas inhabited by the native-born. And the recent defeat of many political machines that fattened on immigrant ignorance shows that the change is internal as well as external.

Federal Study

Holding the belief that the only population problem America had to face came from the foreign-born, some economists have taken a rosy view of the future as they contemplated this process of Americanization. Others, however, have looked elsewhere, warning that other problems, bigger problems, may be ahead.

In a comprehensive study issued last year the National Resources Committee pointed out that an increasingly large portion of tomorrow's population was coming from those areas least prepared to give them the education necessary for a successful democracy. It revealed that the problem of a large child-population and of inadequate school facilities was particularly acute in the 14 states of the South, where 30 per cent of the population was annually producing nearly 50 per cent of the nation's natural increase, i. e., excess of births over deaths.

It is axiomatic that natural increase is frequently largest in those areas where opportunities are least and ignorance greatest. In this connection it is interesting to learn that while the rich states of the Northeast with their superb school systems well able to cope with many more children have a birthrate so low that a stationary or declining population is expected soon, the 6,000,000 or more inhabitants of the Southern Appalachians with their inadequate schools have a rate of increase sufficient to double their number in 30 years if there were no migration from the area.

Mexicans

The case of the several million Mexican immigrants and their children is much the same, their rapid rate of increase making them an increasingly important element from California to Texas and as far north as Colorado.

Still another problem that has attained a sudden magnitude is that of the hundreds of thousands of Americans who have been forced to roam the country seeking new land and a meager living. This is true of the great migration of Dust Bowl refugees to the Far West, of the movement of poor Southern Whites and Negroes to submarginal farm lands and of the attempts of stranded lumberjacks to farm the rocky soil of the "Cut-over Region" of northern Michigan and Minnesota.

Where this shifting population will finally settle is an unanswerable question at this time, but it is apparent that it constitutes an explosive element that America must aid either out of compassion or self-interest.

Negro Problem

Of all the population questions in the United States, however, perhaps the most perplexing is that of its 13,000,000 Negroes. Once almost entirely located in the South, in postwar years they flocked north in great waves that drained the cotton fields of many a deep South county. Now crowded into Northern slums they bitterly complain that they are "the first fired, the last hired," while in the South itself, still the home of 79 per cent of America's Negroes, the rapidly increasing white population is reaching after jobs once traditionally reserved for Negroes.

Meanwhile, a still further change in America's population has been going on, carrying with it incalculable social implications. This is the steady aging of the population, with its increase in older people and its decrease in youth. In Civil War days persons over 65 years of age formed but 2.7 per cent of the population, whereas today they form 6.3 per cent and are expected to form 12 per cent by 1980. Not only will this mean a drop in the educational load and rise in the need for old-age insurance and aid, but it should result, we are told, in a growing national conservatism and in a population that should reach its peak in numbers about 40 years hence and then begin a gradual decline.

So at present the major trends in America's population show that it is becoming both older and more homogeneous as its birthrate declines and its foreign-born disappear, that large numbers of its citizens are still moving or looking for a chance to move in the hope of bettering their near-starvation economic lot and that its growth is being increasingly recruited from regions where economic, cultural and educational standards are lowest.

Excerpts From Uncle Sam's Diary

May 13, 1607. Hundred Englishmen land at Jamestown. First English colony on Coast. Spring flowers cover warm, beautiful land. Settlers take things too easy. Colony will dwindle almost to nothing, but finally develop into stable, cultured society, supplying many great leaders.

August 19, 1619. Hot, depressing day. Little Dutch man-of-war casts anchor at Jamestown, sells 20 weeping, struggling slaves. By 1790 these Negroes will have increased to 757,000, constituting a fifth of whole U. S. population; by 1860 will be 4,500,000; by 1939, 13,000,000. To children of whites, buying them, this transaction will cause unmeasured suffering and cover the flower-bedecked Virginia plains with human war losses.

1620. English young women arrive Jamestown, to become wives of lonely settlers. Comely, energetic, self-reliant. Will conquer country. Will help create civilization more favorable to women than any ever existing before. By 1939, daughters of these women will own a larger proportion of America's wealth than women ever possessed in any other land.

Dec. 11, 1620. 102 English arrive at Plymouth Rock. Weather cold. Land bleak, covered with snow. Biting wind. Only half these settlers will survive winter, but their descendants, along with descendants of colonists who join them, will form the foundation of the most powerful nation on earth.

1626. Tiny company of sturdy Dutchmen settle on Manhattan Island. "Welcome noble champions of freedom, but watch your step." Fierce fighting ahead. This will be a new people, a new state. As Americans—not as Dutchmen—these settlers will help make it.

1638. New type people have come. Light-haired, square-headed Swedes. Found colony in Wilmington. Hope to make New Sweden. Seek freedom. "Freedom you may have, my children, but not New Sweden. You will soon be attacked by those Dutch in New York, then swallowed up by English in New Jersey. After that all you Dutch, Swedes, English, will be swallowed up by America."

March 4, 1681. Colony of broad-hatted, large-waisted, noble-faced Quakers founded today. Their territory owned by a Mr. Penn, who got it as payment on an old debt King owed his father. Into land of hard-working, strong-willed, high-souled, money-making Quakers will flock hundreds of thousands equally hard-working, serious-minded Germans to form nucleus of second most important racial element in America.

1682. Fearless La Salle, after exploring Mississippi, claims whole valley for resplendent Louis XIV. Twelve years ago French founded colony in Detroit. In 1718 French under Bienville will found New Orleans. All this courageous work will be only for America—not for kings or emperors.

1707. This is 100th anniversary arrival first English settlers—still only half million in whole country.

1740. George Washington is 8 years old. There are 1,000,000 settlers in America.

1749. Colonists start over Alleghanies. Group of Virginians granted 6,000,000 acres in Ohio.

Feb 10, 1762. Nine Years War ended. New barrier removed. French today agreed to relinquish everything east of Mississippi. America can expand.

Dec. 20, 1803. Momentous day. American flag run up, Central Square, New Orleans. Ohio has become a state. America has bought all territory westward to Rockies. Two young explorers, Lewis and Clark, are about to start exploring vast Northwest.

Dec. 3, 1818. America gets new flag. Twenty-one stars already. Illinois came in today. Stagecoach road laid out, clear to Ohio. For seven years steamboats have run on Ohio River, for two years one has circulated on Great Lakes. One crossed ocean in 26 days. Speed age has dawned. America growing rapidly; 9,000,000 inhabitants. Center of population in eastern West Virginia.

1821. Americans occupy Florida. The rounding out continues irresistibly.

1823. Stephen F. Austin given grant in Texas, by Mexico. Daring step. Expect trouble.

1836. Trouble came. Texans fight on half-dozen fronts. Win. Declare themselves masters of territory bigger than Germany. In 100 years will number 6,000,000 people.

1837. Pioneers already settled Michigan; becomes 26th state. Settlers have found end of Oregon Trail, are building homes in wilds. Scouts and peddlers establishing themselves in Santa Fe. Mormons will soon go over deserts to Utah. Covered wagons go into Kansas.

1846. California has its Fourth of July. Declares itself independent. Floods of adventurers will sweep in to find gold. Some will stay to raise golden wheat. Others will come to raise golden oranges. Flood won't cease for century. By then 7,000,000 population.

1858. First mail service to Pacific Coast; 25 days from St. Louis to San Francisco. America has 31,000,000 people. Reached peak of increase, 36 per cent in decade. Will now grow more slowly. Center of population in Ohio. Will stick there three decades.

1860. Tidal waves of immigration pouring in. Irish flood reached peak 10 years ago. Million came in single decade. German stream mounting. Will reach peak in 1890, million and half coming in one decade. No Italians yet. At turn of century two concurrent streams will sweep in, bringing 2,000,000 Italians, 1,600,000 Russians in single decade. Peak year, 1907, will bring million and quarter immigrants.

1890. Sixty-three million Americans already. Center of population reaches Indiana, will not leave for half century. Distribution of Americans almost stable. Half remain permanently in northeast corner, fifth in southeast, only a third care to venture west of Mississippi. New York already has 2,500,000 inhabitants, mostly new Americans, as always. Chicago is pressing toward 2,000,000; Detroit has paltry 200,000; Cleveland towers over it. Multitudes of the 7,500,000 Negroes move northward.

1930. Immigrant stream almost stopped. Rate of population increase slows. Population center barely moves two miles a year. Already 123,000,000 Americans. Racial pattern fixed, but colors constantly running. About a fourth of 12,000,000 Negroes settled in North. Fourth of all Americans foreign born or children of foreign born. Most settled in California and northeastern states. Majority inhabitants of principal cities are new Americans.

All these groups are my children. All are finding their places. All are Americans, building America, proving to themselves and humanity that men of all races and traditions can live together as brothers.

U. S. Immigration

For over three centuries Europeans have been coming to America. In fact, every continent, almost every island, has helped in populating the 3,000,000 square miles constituting the United States. Here are some rough figures giving the immigration to the United States by nationality between the years 1820 and 1936:

Albania	2,800	China	380,000
Austria & Hung	4,138,300	India	9,700
Belgium	155,000	Japan	227,200
Bulgaria	65,400	Turkey in Asia	205,300
Czechoslovakia	111,000	Rest of Asia	38,800
Denmark	334,000		
Estonia	1,800		
Finland	18,300	Total from Asia	861,000
France	588,000		
Germany	5,938,800		
Great Britain	4,241,800	Canada	2,957,400
Greece	427,000	Mexico	768,400
Ireland	4,588,500	West Indies	46,900
Italy	4,892,400	South America	117,600
Latvia	3,900	Rest of America	40
Lithuania	7,200		
Luxembourg	800		
Netherlands	249,000		
Norway&Sweden	2,018,600	American total	3,890,340
Poland	407,300		
Portugal	254,500	Africa	25,300
Rumania	155,500	Australia-New Zld.	83,700
Russia	3,343,000	Pacific Islands	10,600
Spain	168,900	Not specified	254,000
Switzerland	292,100		
Turkey in Europe	155,500		
Yugoslavia	53,400	Total	343,600
Rest of Europe	21,300		
European total	32,435,100	Grand total	37,530,040

Egypt Tightens Defenses; Stands by British Accord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—Egypt has theoretically only severed diplomatic relations with Germany. Nevertheless, German legations, consulates, and business houses are closed, National Socialists have been expelled or interned, commercial relations with Germany have been prohibited, a Public Custodian (an Egyptian) has been appointed to administer German business affairs, and Egypt's strategic points have been occupied largely by the naval and military forces of Great Britain, which is officially at war with Germany.

Diplomatically speaking, Egypt may only be fulfilling engagements under the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of Friendship and Alliance, which does not necessitate a declaration of war on Egypt's part. In actual fact, the Egyptian people are cooperating whole-heartedly with Great Britain. Egyptians have not hesitated from the time when war became inevitable to align themselves on the side of the democracies.

Apart from its treaty engagements, however, Egypt is acting in the interests of self-preservation. The country gained virtual independence through negotiations with Great Britain. In the past three years it has seen the sovereign rights of Ethiopia, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Albania, and now Poland swept away by the totalitarian powers. Its geographic position at the gateway of the East finds it placed directly in the path of the totalitarian expansionists. In those hands all hope of maintaining independence would be lost. This alone is considered to justify Egypt taking its stand on the side of the democracies.

It will be necessary as soon as possible to clarify the present ambiguous relations between Egypt and Germany, since complications may arise in the event of Germany's claiming under Egyptian commercial law the fulfillment of current contracts which have been canceled under war conditions.

War Preparation

As regards defense, so much has been done in the past few months that the invasion of Egypt would now be a serious proposition. The Western Desert has been heavily fortified and strongly manned and coastal and anti-aircraft defenses improved, while a powerful British fleet is using Alexandria as its base. The Egyptian Army has been strengthened, the nucleus of a Territorial (volunteer) Army laid down, and the loyalty of the powerful desert tribes of the west further secured by a personal visit of King Farouk to that district. These measures, combined with those taken by the authorities to assure adequate stocks of food and materials and to safeguard the public, indicate that Egypt considers itself prepared for any contingency.

As regards the provisioning of the country, the present stock of coal is said to be sufficient for six months. All Egypt's gasoline requirements can be supplied by its own wells on the Red Sea and its refineries, but part of its kerosene must come from abroad, preferably via the Red Sea. With ample crops of cereals and sufficient livestock here and in the Sudan, the food supply is apparently assured. During the recent Near East Trade Conference, Egypt indicated that it was prepared to supply to Syria, Lebanon, and Palestine large quantities of rice, as well as cotton seed, cotton seed oil, and eggs, in exchange for olive oil and other produce of those countries. To supply the potatoes required, the Government has imported large quantities of seed potatoes, mainly American, which it is offering to growers on favorable terms.

While politically there seems to be a truce, party feeling has by no means been eliminated, and considerable maneuvering is going on prior to the opening of the special session of Parliament convoked to confirm the Government's action in respect to the war.

Reforms on Way

Changes of organization rather than of policy are expected with the change of Government whereby Ali Maher Pasha replaced Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha. Though this is a radical change, it is not expected that Egyptian policy will alter in detail. Mahmoud Pasha had been unable to obtain the cohesion in his Cabinet necessary for adequate team-work. Not only was there lack of co-ordination between the various departments, but there was evidence of administrative deterioration.

As Chief of the Royal Cabinet, Ali Maher Pasha has had great influence for many years. He has headed but one Government, that of 1936, which bridged for three months the disturbed period before the accession of the Wafdists to power and the opening of Anglo-Egyptian Treaty negotiations. He was the prime mover in getting the Wafdist Government of 1936-8 dismissed. He is known as one of the shrewdist politicians in Egypt.

Into the somnolence of a public weary of party quarrels, and of financial and international scares, Ali Maher has come to power with a roar of energy. He has selected a strong Cabinet, introducing technicians instead of politicians. With the exception of Finance, which is taken by Hussein Sirry Pasha, a well-known engineer and ex-Minister of National Defense, all are specialists in their respective administrations. A notable inclusion is that of Shazli Pasha, ex-Governor of Cairo, who has been put in charge of the new Ministry of Social Services. A full program of radical reforms and new projects is promised.

Egypt's position in the war is mainly dependent on Italy's attitude. If Italy's constant protestations of friendship are literally fulfilled during the period of the war, tension here would diminish.

Count Sarafino Mazzolini, Italian Minister here, has taken every means to assure the Egyptians of Italy's strict neutrality. As a result, Italian business is continuing normally, whereas in the September, 1938, crisis it came practically to a standstill. The sudden rise of cotton on the Alexandria market by about 15 per cent is attributed partially to this assurance. Nevertheless, it is felt here that no stability can be experienced until Italy has given an earnest of its pacific declarations.

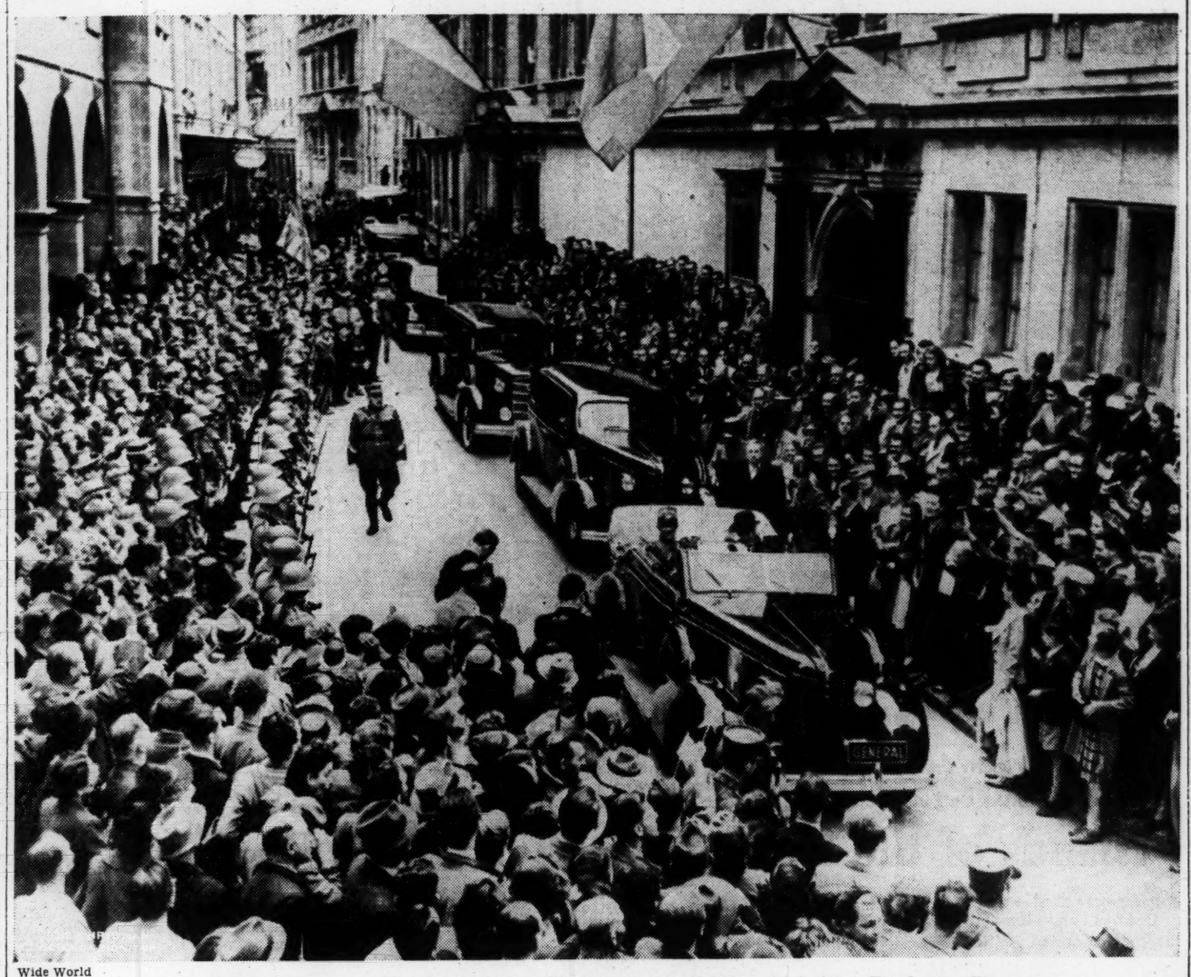
U. S. Helium Supplied From Texas Gas Field

America obtains its helium from the plant of the United States Bureau of Mines which draws upon a 50,000-acre tract known as the Cliffside Gas Field, Amarillo, Texas.

Fields Named for Pirate

Bluefields, Nicaragua, takes its name from the Dutch pirate, Blewfeldt, and not from its fields, which are green.

Swiss General Returns From Frontier



Wide World

Gen. Henri Guisan, Head of Swiss Forces, in Left Rear of Car, Back in Geneva

General Guisan reported to the Federal Council after inspecting the mobilized forces at frontier points.

Switzerland in Struggle To Offset Loss in Trade

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 14 (AP)—Government statistics just issued showed a 54 per cent drop in exports indicating Europe's war has drawn landlocked Switzerland into a desperate attempt to keep its national economy from foundering.

The huge export drop registered during September, the first month of the war, was a severe blow to this tiny nation which lives largely by foreign trade. Imports dropped 34 per cent.

Switzerland's per capita share of foreign trade is more than Britain's and almost three times that of the United States.

Some of the loss, observers said, was due to mobilization, which pulled all able-bodied Swiss men between 20 and 48 years of age out of their jobs, but most of it was caused by wartime frontier restrictions.

August exports totaled 119,500,000 Swiss francs (about $26,800,000) as compared with September's 52,500,000 francs. August imports were 149,500,000 francs as compared with 98,400,000 francs in September.

The Government was not caught napping by the emergency, however, as plans had been in the making for years to meet the situation.

Certain goods like sugar already are being sold in limited quantities. Beginning in October ration cards were issued limiting each Swiss to three pounds of sugar a month and placing limits on rice, flour, vegetable oils, butter, and other foodstuffs.

Gasoline is rationed, and private persons are forbidden to use pleasure cars on Sunday.

Swiss on Guard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—More than half a million men now stand guard on the natural bastions of the Swiss mountains.

Swiss mobilization worked like lightning. Thirty minutes scarcely elapsed after the white posters announced the calling-up before Berne was swarming with soldiers, fully equipped, issuing from almost every house. Swiss citizens keep their military equipment at home, not in armories, which permits quick mobilization. Train after train rushed the 550,000 men to their positions.

The Swiss position is of considerable strategic importance. Let its territory be open, and the fate of the coming war might be decided, perhaps quickly, on Swiss territory. This Switzerland could never allow. Switzerland mobilized as late as possible.

Followed Others

Germany has at times complained to the Swiss Government when Swiss troops have gathered in any quantities on the boundaries and being intent upon avoiding any quarrel with its powerful northeastern neighbor, Switzerland waited until other neutral states—Belgium and the Netherlands—had decreed general mobilization before doing the same.

The setting of the Swiss Army on a war footing has entailed a number of measures which are interesting in themselves. Switzerland unites on its territory the three main races of Western Continental Europe. The manner in which a happy compromise works between the French, German, and Italian populations, especially in time of stress, is seen by Switzerland as an example which might be turned to profitable account elsewhere.

On Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 30, the Swiss Parliament was convened to elect the General of the Swiss Army. The Swiss, jealous of equality among cantons, prefer in times of peace to leave the Army without a Supreme Chief. The levies of the different cantons are gathered into five divisions or "army corps," each having its own the highest attainable rank in time of peace; there is no general. Such a situation is believed to exist in no other army in the world.

The General is appointed only in case of national emergency. The necessity of entrusting the care of military operations to a single head is obvious. But the Swiss General is far more than the Supreme Chief of the Army. He takes under his authority all the state services connected with the needs of the Army.

Powerful Ruler

Transport, telegraphs, telephones, post offices, censorship, are all placed under the General's direct authority, and their employees submitted to military law. Even public economy becomes so closely linked with the military, that it is dependent on it. The Government executives lose a good deal of their authority, or become subservient, in many respects, to the military.

The Swiss General may be best compared to the Roman dictatorship under the Republic. The Roman dictator was elected in case of pressing danger such as that of Hannibal approaching Rome, and he laid down his powers as soon as the national danger was over. Until then, however, his power was supreme.

This is what, with but few variations, happens in Switzerland. The Swiss General might himself become a danger for the country, if he did not follow the dictates of the most conscientious citizenship. There is no example of any difficulty in this respect in Swiss history. Each one of the Swiss generals has resigned his functions—not his title—as soon as the situation has become normal again.

In 1914 Switzerland was taken unawares by the war. The election of the General was then the object of intrigues and quarrels which were felt at times, likely to bring Switzerland to the verge of breakdown. Germany used great pressure to have its own nominee elected. No such thing happened this time. The election of Gen. Henri Guisan was prepared long ahead by the Government.

Opinion Decided

The Swiss mobilization was carried out very smoothly, but with determination. The people are dismayed at the misfortune befalling Europe. While the Government maintains strict neutrality, there is not the slightest hesitation in Swiss public opinion; Swiss observers point with an accusing finger at Germany's present regime and its dubious ally, the Moscow Soviets. The nearest approach to a Nazi party, the National Front, is taking no part in the elections this fall.

Switzerland has put on its arms again. It could not now fall a victim to a surprise attack; to any overwhelming force it might be forced to give away, but not without having first offered a stiff resistance, costly to the invader. This is why the Swiss Government is inclined to think that the country is exposed to no such immediate danger, and is inclined to trust in the sincerity of the assurances given by the three powers neighboring on Switzerland.

Film Actor on the Iroquois Describes Eventful Voyage

A personal glimpse of days aboard the Iroquois, whose return to the United States carrying American refugees was watched by the world this week after warning that the ship would be sunk, is given The Christian Science Monitor by Neil Fitzgerald, film actor, who was one of the passengers.

By Neil Fitzgerald

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the S. S. Iroquois sailed into the harbor of Cobh on Monday, Oct. 3, it might have been considered prophetic, for very few ships come within miles of the little hillside Irish town. Passengers are usually conveyed to the Atlantic liners on tenders some distance out of the harbor. But two interesting facts were revealed by subsequent events, first, it was a flat bottom boat, and, second, it was about to make history.

Many passengers over and above the normal capacity of the Iroquois embarked, consequently every available space on the ship was utilized for cots, camp beds and sleeping quarters. The use of water was rationed to one hour morning, noon and evening.

The following day the sea reached a grand crescendo which lasted until about Friday. We had no knowledge of the concern we were causing in the world, however, rumors were circulated and a search of all luggage on board was ordered. Next day a neat looking cutter arrived and soon afterward its presence was explained by the Captain of the Iroquois.

We were told of the warning to sink the ship. Strangely enough there was no fear or confusion expressed, but the rumors that had started days previously began to assume important proportions. We were said to have had a bomb on board intended to blow up the ship as it neared the American coast. Some even saw this mysterious package mysteriously conveyed to a mysterious passenger at Cobh who had since mysteriously disappeared on the ship. Secret agents of belligerent countries were on board with important secret missions, etc. Many amusing incidents occurred. A kindly old Irishman returning to the United States had a large souvenir potato in his baggage. He was made to drive a knife through it to prove that it was not parading in any disguise.

Some 12 hours following the cutter's arrival we were joined by a light cruiser and a destroyer. Later, seaplanes hovered around us and sunshine and a calm sea helped to make the voyage more enjoyable.

One kindly looking gentleman sat on a chair near the entrance to promenade on B deck and refused to stir during the first six days of the voyage. Food was served him, but though he requested a pillow in order to sleep on the floor, the request was naturally not granted. However, he mingled freely with the people during the last few days and joined in the general air of rejoicing and feelings of security that took possession of the ship after the convoy arrived. It was rumored, by the way, that he was a secret agent on some dark errand.

The usual concerts and games were engaged in, but no radiograms were accepted after the first three days. No bulletins of the ship's progress were posted and very scant news of Europe or America was available. This caused the report that the United States was at war.

Not until sunset on Wednesday did we know we would land that night. It was rumored that owing to the submarine on our trail we had gone completely off our course and might find ourselves on the pleasant beach of Miami or somewhere in the Azores. The navy docks at Washington were also mentioned as a possible landing port with President Roosevelt on the pier to greet us.

Notwithstanding, the Statue of Liberty looked good to all of us when we sailed into New York harbor and presently found the ship invaded by newspaper reporters and camera men eager to hear our story while we hungered as eagerly for some authentic news of the concern we had caused to at least two continents.

Goodby, Iroquois, it was fun knowing you!

CCC to Build Refuge For Water Fowl in N. J.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Civilian Conservation Corps workers will begin next month work on an 8,000-acre Federal refuge near here for migratory water fowl. The tract is in the salt tide marshes between Brigantine Island and the mainland, less than 10 miles north of Atlantic City and directly in the line of migration flights.

War Acrostic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—In the midst of the shock of the Soviet-German Nonaggression Pact and the realization of all it implied to the course of any possible war with the Reich, New Zealanders nevertheless found time for a grim jest.

They took the name of Premier Mussolini, Reichsführer Hitler, Prime Minister Chamberlain, and France's Premier Daladier, wrote them down beneath one another and asked each other the question: Which will win, as follows:

MuSsolini
HiTle:
ChAmberlain
DaLadier
WhIch
WiNs

The answer, they said, was to be found by reading vertically the third letter in each word.

Hearts Beat the Loudest On 'Home Front' in France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Amid the clash of arms, the movements of armies, the exciting communiqués of the belligerents, the effect of war on the individual human being behind the lines is often forgotten. A French woman journalist, Magdeleine Paz, recently published in the newspaper Le Populaire three simple little sketches, eloquently true and real, of what war means to the wife whose husband is called to the front, to the women and children who must flee from the cities and seek refuge in the country, to a group of women who are left by themselves. Mme. Paz, whose husband and son are both at the front, is an active worker for improved conditions among the refugees. Here are her three sketches, which she published under the title "Alone":

I

It is done. He has gone. For three days she has stiffened her energy, concentrated her patience and her will—and her intelligence also—in the preparation of his affairs. She has wished to think of everything. The shirts, the handkerchiefs, the shoes, the toilet articles, she has put in every object, the cake of soap, the little box of lozenges, the postcards—as a proof, tangible and sublime, of her love. Humble little things which speak of good humor, of intimacy, of domestic life. In every crease of clothing she has left a thought, she has placed a little of her being in the surface of every object, a tear has fallen on the narrow neck of a bottle. It is finished; nothing is lacking. Nothing? the bag is closed. It does not take up too much room and it does not weigh very heavily.

Up to the last moment she tried to remain calm and after so many embraces and so many words that seem to say nothing and say everything, the well-beloved figure has gone away. There was a last look, how precious and painful was that last look. The door closed. A man's step descended the staircase. It is done. Nothing more within the walls. Silence. Dizziness. Solitude.

II

A little village in Normandy. Three women and a boy, refugees from Paris, have come to the house of an old woman, a little house with its attachment of a garden, a henhouse, a rabbit hutch. They have rented two rooms; and it is agreed that they can do their cooking on the little stove in the kitchen.

Before the packages are opened, the suitcase unpacked and a semblance of order organized, it is necessary to prepare the meal. The old woman consents to lend a saucepan, four plates, two glasses, and four forks. She takes each object from its place as if it were tearing the heart out of her breast, saying: "You will return them to me?"

A gloomy day begins. On the road is a flow of automobiles and vehicles. One carries a cradle on its top; a second, two rolled mattresses; a third, a few bicycles; still another, a heap of bundles covered with torn oilcloth; another, three chairs with their feet in the air. The old woman stands in her doorway, her attention divided between the unusual spectacle and the tiled floor of her kitchen, which shows unmistakable traces of footprints. In all her life she has never seen footprints in her kitchen. Putting her hands on her hips and shaking her head disapprovingly, she says:

"So the story of the refugees begins."

Her mournful guests do not reply. She turns toward them:

"If you believe this is pleasant for us."

III

Paris Rue Bonaparte. A young woman sets the table. How many of us will there be. One, two, three, four. No, five. Marguerite will perhaps come. No, six; Simone can come. The bell rings; it is Simone, and Marguerite follows.

Spontaneously, naturally, the six friends have chosen this place of meeting. Later no doubt they will arrange to share the expense. For the moment the hostess offers a refuge to her friends. And she is not rich; no one of them is rich. All are working; but no one can now count on the product of her work. The two lawyers have taken up without pay the cases of colleagues who have been mobilized, the journalist has seen the doors of her newspaper close; the orchestra where the musician plays has been dissolved; the physician's secretary has lost her post; the translator has nothing more to translate.

No news of husbands and children? No, no one has news. One breaks the silence. One must avoid silence. The night is enough. One speaks of what one has been doing the day. One has taken over the lessons of a busy friend. Marguerite has come back from the country, where she has taken the children of Jeanne. Another has helped a friend who is leaving to pack.

"What can I do for you, for others, tomorrow?" This is the leitmotiv. If there is any consolation in such an ordeal, it is the help which everyone tries to give her neighbor.

The night has slowly fallen. The meal is finished. While the hostess closes the shutters, draws the curtains, prepares to cover the lamp the room is plunged into darkness. Thought returns, quivering and ardent. Before the eyes of each woman one figure has risen. And if human eyes had been strong enough to see the concealed truth they would see in the midst of the shadows six figures of men, lit up by a ray of light at once widespread, warm and strong.

Soldiers to Regain Canadian Posts

OTTAWA (CP)—An order-in-council has been passed providing that civil servants enlisting in any branch of His Majesty's Service for the duration of the war are to be given leave of absence without pay and their positions held open for them when they return to civil life.

The order is an extension of a previous one which applied only to civil servants enlisting in the Canadian forces.

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Russia and the Balkans: Rumania Is Apprehensive

How do the small Balkan nations view the possibility of increasing Russian influence over them, now that Soviet Russia has occupied Eastern Poland? This question has been answered by The Christian Science Monitor's Balkan correspondent in a series of three articles of which the following, dealing with Rumania, is the last.

By R. H. Markham
Central European Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Very often in European history "liberators" have proven just as oppressive as oppressors. Rumania has repeatedly experienced this fact in its relations with Russia. That mighty power may rightly be considered Rumania's liberator, but there is no state which the Rumanians fear more.

In most respects, the Rumanians differ from their Eastern neighbors. In the first place, they are Latin, while Russians are Slav. The Rumanians are almost a Latin island in a Slav sea, with Russians on the North and East, Bulgarians on the South, Serbs on the Southwest, Ruthenes on the Northwest. Their only non-Slavic neighbors are the Hungarians on the West.

In their religion, the Rumanians resemble most of the Slavs round about them. The "Pravoslav," or Eastern Orthodox Christian, church predominates here as in Russia, Bulgaria, and Serbia, but the Rumanians call it Orthodox.

Dominated by Turks

In one other respect, too, Rumania shared a common Balkan fate, in that it was dominated by the Turks. It formed part of the Turkish Empire and, as all other lands here, had eventually to be liberated. As in all the other cases, too, Russia was the chief liberator. For nearly two centuries Russian and Rumanian history have been intertwined. As you wander about the streets of Bucharest now, that seems impossible, because the people are so different. Russia seems as far from here as Japan, yet for decades, Rumania's history was little more than an annex or appendix to Russia. Almost every advance Rumania made was due to Russia. Russian armies crossed all it eastern rivers, marched over its fruitful plains, camped in its primitive towns, repeatedly met Turkish armies here. Russians often acted as governors of the land.

Russian methods were imposed, Russian culture introduced. The Rumanian language, even, was written in Russian letters, as though the Americans should use Greek characters to write bread, milk or philosophy. Even today you may look over old files of Rumania's "Official State Monitor," written in Russian script. These strange old papers show the stupendous influence Russia wielded in the Balkans.

Rumania was never quite so completely subjugated by the Turks as other Balkan areas. The Sultans were absolute masters, but they farmed Rumania out. The "sharecroppers" were Greeks, Phanariotes from Istanbul. And they picked the Rumanian provinces very clean. It was a double exploitation. The Phanariotes had to extract profit both for themselves and for their Moslem masters. They had to work quick and hard, for they were often changed. Eventually, Russia, also, entered the field and asked for its reward. That was shortly after 1700.

Turkey Began to Slip

Turkey had reached the apex of its power in Europe at the siege of Vienna in 1683, and by that time was steadily receding. When an empire begins to slip, all rival empires help to push it back. Here the main pusher was Russia, which seized piece after piece of Turkey, and eventually resolved to "free" Rumania, also. In 1739 much of Rumania passed from the suzerainty of Turkey to that of Russia. In 1774 the Rumanian principalities went back to Turkish suzerainty but Russia became their "protector," and began to act as master. In 1812 Russia took from Turkey a province called Bessarabia, inhabited largely by Rumanians. In 1828 Russia and Turkey fought again in Rumania; Russia won, the principalities once more became autonomous, Russia remained virtual master, with garrisons in Rumania's chief cities. In 1848, when half of Europe was in revolution, Rumanians revolted, too. Russia and Turkey joined hands in putting them down. In 1856, after Russia had lost the Crimean War, the European Powers recognized the autonomy of the Rumanian principalities under Turkish suzerainty; also took some of Bessarabia away from Russia and gave it back to Rumania.

In 1877 Rumania and Russia went to war against Turkey. Russian armies marched through Bucharest. The allies won. Rumania became completely independent, and soon proclaimed itself a kingdom. Russia, as its reward, took back all of Bessarabia, thus arousing deep resentment among Rumanians.

In 1916 Rumania entered the World War on the side of Russia, in hope of winning from Hungary the large Western Province of Transylvania. Though losing the war, it not only got Transylvania from its enemy, but also Bessarabia from its ally.

Thus ended for the moment a long chapter in Russian-Rumanian history, continuing from about 1700 until 1918.

Sixth Largest State

At the beginning Rumania was a destitute, ruthlessly exploited collection of provinces under Turkish domination. It was inhabited by primitive peasants, administered by pitiless foreign agents, held by distant Sultans. Step by step, as a result of Russian intervention, as well as of the intervention of other powers against Russia, Rumania was freed and became the seventh largest European state in population. Now, after the disappearance of Poland, it is sixth.

Russia has again come upon the Rumanian scene, after an absence of 21 years. It may reclaim Bessarabia. In any case, an old drama may be repeated. Once Russian, Turkish, and Austrian interests clashed here. Now Russian, Turkish, and German interests clash. Formerly there were many combinations and many conflicts. Allies of Monday were enemies on Tuesday. That may all happen again. Russia has always wanted to keep other powers out of Rumania. That policy, we believe persists.

Postmasters in Favor Of Three-Cent Postage

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Association of Postmasters Oct. 12 urged the Post Office Department and Congress to continue the three-cent rate for out-of-town letters.

The 4,000-odd delegates at the convention resolved unanimously that the three-cent rate—introduced as an emergency measure seven years ago—be made permanent to "continue the postal service on a self-sustaining basis."

The association also called on Postmaster General Farley to issue special two and three-cent Christmas stamps which would bear a message of peace and good will. The delegates asked the Post Office Department to give postmasters, as well as postal employees, the 40-hour week.

Aaland Islands Command Navigation in Northern Baltic

Wide World

A Section of Group Which Is Composed of 6,554 Islands

These islands, now under the control of Finland, lie off the southwest coast of that country midway between Finland and Sweden at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia. Russia has its eyes upon them, for they are ice-free for a greater part of the winter months. The islands, which are of great strategic importance, were neutralized and demilitarized under a Commission of the League of Nations.

Islands of the Baltic Play Big Role in Rival Moves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

German and Russian rivalry for control of the Baltic Sea has focused the attention of Scandinavian states on the highly strategic islands of the Baltic, two of which are soon to become sites for Russian fortifications.

Lying close to the coastlines of neutral states, these islands—the most important of which are the Aaland group, Gottland, Saare Maa, and Hiiu Maa—virtually command Baltic Sea navigation; including the Gulf of Bothnia, the Gulf of Finland, and the Gulf of Riga. All had remained unfortified. Now, as a result of the Russian-Estonian mutual assistance pact of Oct. 5, Estonia granted Russia permission to establish military land and air bases on the historic but little-known islands of Saare Maa and Hiiu Maa.

These islands are located just off the west coast of Estonia and although together they are hardly larger in area than the State of Rhode Island, they stand at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, at the upper end of which lies the important Russian port of Leningrad.

They also command shipping to Riga, one of the most important ports on the Baltic. Their proximity to other important Baltic points increases their strategic value.

But the tiny islands offer very little in other respects. Both are flat, and, although Saare Maa is about 1,000 square miles in area, Hiiu Maa is only 360 square miles. The highest point on Hiiu Maa is 223 feet and on Saare Maa only 88 feet above sea level.

Limited in Occupations

Farming, fishing, and cattle raising are the principal occupations. The few inhabitants, catering to tourists who visit for mud and sea bathing, had Christianity forced upon them during the thirteenth century by the Knights of the Sword, and ruins of buildings from that period still are in evidence.

About 100 miles to the southwest is the Swedish island of Gottland which commands not only much of Sweden's coastline, but most of the Baltic Sea trade with Stockholm, Helsingfors, and even the Latvian port of Riga.

However, its chief purpose from the eleventh to fourteenth century was commercial, being rated as one of the richest commercial centers of the Baltic.

This tempted Denmark to invade the island in 1361 and Danish kings held on to it until 1645 when Sweden regained possession through the Peace of Brömsebro.

The Aaland Group

Today the island is little more than one of Sweden's chief tourists attractions, although sheep and cattle are also a source of income for the island.

Sweden, retaining its neutral status, has declined to fortify Gottland. But should another power gain possession and erect fortifications, it would be possible not only to blockade much of Sweden's coastline, but also shipping from outside the Baltic to Finnish and Russian Baltic ports.

Another group that figures strongly in any possible control of the Baltic Sea are the Aaland Islands, 6,554 in number, which are located in the Aaland Archipelago lying between Sweden and Finland at the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia.

Virtually blockading the entrance to the gulf, the islands form an archipelago between Finland and Sweden and command navigation in the northern part of the Baltic.

For this reason it has been of interest to Sweden and Finland that the islands remain unfortified.

In 1809, following Sweden's defeat by Russia resulted in Sweden ceding to Russia Finland and the Aaland Islands. At the same time, Sweden, realizing the strategic importance of the islands, secured a clause in the treaty by which Russia agreed to neutralize the islands.

However, Russia began fortifications on the islands but these were destroyed by Britain and France during the Crimean war, and in the Treaty of Paris in 1856, Britain and France stipulated that Russia should never fortify the Aalands.

But in 1906 Russia again began fortifying the islands, this time on the Island of Bomarsund, the most eastern point of the archipelago.

Awarded to Finland

Finland proclaimed its independence, however, in 1919, and in 1921 the League of Nations gave the Aaland island group to Finland, although they were largely inhabited by Swedes and the official language was Swedish. A provincial Parliament was provided for the islands, giving a measure of autonomy.

Sweden and Finland both acceded to the League decision in 1921 that the islands should be completely neutralized, but during the crisis of September, 1938, the question of fortification again arose.

Finland proposed to fortify the islands, with Swedish co-operation, submitting the matter to the League of Nations Council.

Russia immediately objected to the proposal on the grounds that the islands were of importance to Russia also, as they might be used to block the Gulf of Finland.

Meanyhile, fortification of the Aaland Islands by any other power would be a threat to both Finland and Sweden.

Since the war broke out fortification plans have been screened behind the usual secrecy attached to military movements.

Finland's Independence: Evolution of Democracy

(Continued from Page 1)

basis of its industry. There are some mineral deposits, but these are as yet undeveloped, and some shipping, fishing, and agriculture. Thanks to hard work and efficiency, the Finns have built up extensive international trade connections and sell timber products, such as paper, pulp, plywood, spools, furniture, boats, and canoes all over the world.

Great Britain, taking more than 40 per cent of their total exports, has been its best customer, with Germany as its main source of supply.

During the last two or three years great efforts have been made to adjust the trade balance more equitably in Britain's favor and a certain amount of progress has been achieved.

The United States is Finland's third best customer, coming after Britain and Germany, and its fourth largest source of supply, being preceded in this respect by Britain, Germany, and Sweden.

The Finns sell America mainly wood pulp, used as a raw material for paper making, and also dairy produce, pottery, and glass handicraft work. Their chief imports from the United States include cotton—40 per cent of all Finnish consumption—metal and hardware, automobiles, machinery and equipment, oil and gasoline.

Trade With U. S.

During the last year especially there has been a tendency to develop this trade, and an important Finnish delegation visited New York in the spring.

As a matter of fact, relations between Finland and the United States are of special interest, not only because important commercial ties have been built up in recent years, but also because last year's tercentenary celebrations of Sweden's first colonization of the Delaware River Valley recalled to Americans that Finnish pioneers in America had also played an active part in its early development.

Today there is a substantial Finnish colony in America.

In addition, Finns enjoy a special status in American eyes from the fact that this little country is the only one in the whole world honoring its war debt to the United States.

What kind of people are these Finns? About 10 per cent of the population are of Swedish stock, and in days gone by these constituted a sort of elite. About 99 per cent of the Finnish people, however, are of Mongolian origin and are remotely related to Magyars and Turks. There are also a few thousand Russians and several hundred nomadic Lapps.

An End to Struggle

For years there was a bitter cultural and social struggle between the Swedish and Finnish sections of the population, but now it has completely died down and in recent years Finland has become more closely associated with the other three northern countries, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, with whom it constitutes a solid, neutral, democratic, Scandinavian bloc. Its relations with Sweden are particularly close, and were illustrated by the exchange of visits between the King of Sweden and the President of Finland. Another important development in inter-Scandinavian co-operation is the fact that not only the Premiers and Foreign Ministers but also the Governors of the Central Banks, innumerable other State dignitaries, and leaders of various professions in all four countries nowadays hold regular consultations.

The word democracy as applied to Finland may surprise many people, for it has frequently been represented as an authoritarian and pro-Fascist country.

That is now wholly untrue, although in its early stages as an independent country Finland certainly did have such leanings. A movement towards a completely democratic government finally was consolidated when in the 1936 elections the Socialists secured 83 out of 200 seats in the Diet, and the Socialist-Liberal Coalition Government was established. Vaino Tanner, leader of the Socialist Party—a figure well known in the international labor movement—became Finance Minister and Deputy Prime Minister. That appointment in itself was a most striking proof of the triumph of democracy.

Democracy Strengthened

The elections in July, 1939, increased the Socialist representation in the Diet from 83 to 85. The Government coalition since July represents 147 seats out of 200, which is four more than during the previous Parliament. On the other hand the greatest defeat among opposition parties, which have shrunken from 57 to 53, was suffered by the "Patriotic Peoples Movement," the only pro-Fascist Party, whose representation has fallen from 14 to 8. Thus Finland must now be considered entirely democratic. This was to be expected in a country where small peasant farmers constitute the vast majority, where the co-operative system is of overwhelming influence in domestic trade and agricultural sales organization, and where there are no large accumulated fortunes.

Thanks to the co-operative societies, the peasant gets for his produce from 60 per cent to 90 per cent of the price paid by the consumer. In Helsingfors, the capital, with a population of 290,000, only 1,800 people have an income of more than £250.

Another proof of democracy will be found in the fact that Finnish women vote and sit in the Diet.

Thus today it can be said that modern Finland politically turns its face to Scandinavia and commercially looks to Great Britain. But what of Russia and Germany? Hatred of Russia in the past and fear of it in the future had always actuated strong pro-German sympathies among the Finns. Moreover German troops helped them—though no means disinterestedly—to free themselves from the Bolshevik invasion which followed almost immediately after their hard-gained independence in 1918. But since then only the old generation of Nationalists and a certain military clique—though not Field Marshal Baron Carl Mannerheim, President of the Defense Council—have continued to look to Germany for guidance and support.

Celts Honor King Arthur

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—King Arthur and all his legendary round table were hailed as realistic national heroes at the Pan-Celtic Congress which met recently in France.

Descendents of the Irish Kings of Tara, and of Lancelot and the unfortunat Iseult were among the modern-day Celts who attended, according to a National Geographic Society bulletin issued here.

They represented such centers of ancient Celts as the medieval coastal town of Vannes in Brittany, which lies in one of the pockets of geographic mystery where once lived the colorful people who dominated France and the British Isles before Caesar launched his campaign against all Gaul.

From Vannes the red-sailed fishing boats can ferry the 20th century visitors to islands where Druidic stones of a pre-Christian era stand in unexplained Stonehenge-like circles, or in the pattern of a figure 8. An ancient church near Vannes has a covered gallery expressly for the fair folk.

The Celts who came under Roman rule for the first four centuries of the Christian era modernized their lives to keep up with their conquerors. But on the outer fringes of the Roman Empire, stubborn isolated Celts were encouraged by their Druid leaders to keep their old-fashioned musical language and fantastic folklore of fairies and giants.

Legendary King Arthur represents the sunset of Celtic supremacy in southwestern England. Some of the ancient culture survives in out-of-the-way places of Brittany in northern France, Cornwall in western England, Wales, and Eire (the southern four-fifths of Ireland). The old language has left its traces in Gaelic, Welsh, Breton, Cornish, and Manx, and the newly official Irish tongue of Eire as well as certain Scottish dialects. The largest group of modern-day Celts are the Irish, who are reviving the lore of their ancestors through the study of folk tales and old manuscripts.

Governmental Funds Sufficient to Feb. 1

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman Edward T. Taylor (D) of Colorado of the House Appropriations Committee informed President Roosevelt Oct. 13 sufficient money had been appropriated to carry on governmental activities until Feb. 1 or possibly March 1, and there was no need for holding hearings this session on deficiency fund requests.

Page, Webster!

The bougainvilleas of the West Indies originally came from Brazil; the poincianas from far off Madagascar.

British Columbia Waives 'Rights' to Help Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—British Columbia, for long the leader among the Western Provinces in the struggle for "provincial rights," has abandoned all its claims for the period of the war and will accept all the controls required by the Federal Government without question.

This assurance was given the Federal Government by John Hart, Provincial Minister of Finance, in a public statement here recently. The statement was timed to show the people of Quebec, now about to vote on the Federal Government's whole war policy, that in the West the most vigorous opponent of federal interference, the Government of British Columbia, was confident that when the war ended, it would get back its full financial autonomy.

Mr. Hart's acceptance of federal control of provincial borrowings was considered all the more significant because it was largely he who was responsible for quashing the Federal Government's plans for such control at the last interprovincial conference in Ottawa. During war, Mr. Hart said, the federal authorities must have the fullest control and British Columbia will do nothing to hamper them.

Another aspect of the Government's submission to federal control of finances during wartime is seen in the fact that the Province's legal fight for the right to control oil and gasoline prices is to be abandoned.

Confidence of Restoration

At first it was feared that the price-fixing power might be lost permanently to the Province if the Federal Government was allowed to take it over during wartime. But now British Columbia is confident that, having established its right to fix prices, it may start fresh and fix them after the war is over.

At the moment the Provincial price-fixing law and regulations issued under it are inoperative, the courts having held up their application by injunction. During argument over this injunction, the Government admitted that the war had altered the basis of its price-fixing orders, since the Canadian dollar has dropped in terms of the American dollar with which oil supplies must be purchased, and brought here.

However, this does not matter for the present, since the low prices fixed by the Government have not been brought into effect, pending the outcome of the current litigation.

Rise in Industrial Values

Meanwhile, although the effect of war conditions during the past three months of the year cannot be definitely gauged yet, British Columbia estimates that the four basic industries of the Province, lumbering, mining, agriculture, and fishing, will produce about $200,000,000 in 1939, or $2,000,000 more than in 1938. If this estimate is correct, the year 1939 will be the best in the last decade with the exception of 1937. The Government expects a large new war activity to affect most lines of industry by next spring as British Columbia has many products that Britain will require for war purposes.

In the last war this Province shipped enormous quantities of wood, minerals, fish, and farm goods to Britain and France. In the present war, with an industrial plant much better equipped than before, it expects to make a still larger contribution.

As in the last war, many mines now idle will reopen, it is expected. British Columbia has vast supplies of copper, lead and zinc which are lying untouched at present in developed mines, ready for actual operation. Their owners are waiting now to see whether prices will go up sufficiently to justify them opening these properties.

The first effect of the war may be to cause a slump in the timber industry, one of Canada's most important sources of income, because it depends almost entirely on the British market. Britain may still want wood of various sorts for the purposes of the war, as it did between 1914 and 1918, but the problem will be to find ships to carry it.

Taken to Atlantic Ports

However, Britain has already started to place war lumber orders here, and lumber has been put on the preferred list, with certain foodstuffs and metals.

It is believed here that all exports from western Canada will move to the Atlantic by rail and will be loaded at Atlantic ports to save shipping time. This will greatly increase costs, of course, but will provide a large new revenue for Canadian railways.

British Columbia will feel the stimulus of war orders for manufactured as well as raw materials. An airplane industry established here as part of Canada's pre-war preparations will be greatly expanded.

In the last war British Columbia developed an important ship building industry, particularly in the construction of wooden ships, for which materials were readily available. If necessary this industry could be revived near the basis of supplies and safe from attack.

Imprtations of flower and vegetable seeds, it is expected, will be seriously affected by war conditions and this Province, with a substantial seed industry already in existence and ideal soil and climatic conditions for seed production, hopes to supply this business. The Provincial Government is laying plans for the expansion of the seed industry in co-operation with the Federal Government, as part of the general scheme of mobilizing Canadian agriculture for war needs.

Other wartime measures include precautions for civilian populations, much like those already taken in Britain, planned in the cities of this Province. Committees of volunteers are being set up to fight fires in case of attack, a corps of men is being formed to use special equipment in case of gas attack, and plans are being arranged for a blackout through the turning off of electrical current. Siren alarms will be established to warn the public of an emergency and children will be drilled in school so that they will know exactly what to do and where to go if the signal is ever sounded.

Missing: 3 Busses With 70 Children; British Perplexed

EYE, England, Oct. 14 (AP) — Three bus loads of children who left their homes three weeks ago to be billeted here for safety in case of air raids, have failed to arrive.

Gathered from Dagenham and other towns in Essex, they were seen off in their busses from Lowestoft. A search of the countryside has failed to locate them.

Perplexed billeting officers said they'd heard a "vague rumor" that some of the 70 children wound up in the middle of Norfolk.

Grade-Crossings Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The State Highway Department has announced plans for the construction of three grade crossings, to be financed entirely with Federal funds.

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Stories Can Build Enthusiasm For Good Character Traits

Parents Who Like to Use Them and Are Always Hunting For More, May Like to Know How Set of Books Does It

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"It is so important not to talk to her too much," one mother was saying to another, "yet I do feel that Linda-Lee needs to be taught obedience in some definite way that she can understand."

"Does she know how attractive it is?" asked the mother of Barbara, a little more experienced.

And that is how the bedtime readings in the nursery began.

Over in the meadow,
In the sand, in the sun,
Lived an old mother-toad
And her little toadie one.
"Wink," said the mother;
"I wink," said the one;
So she winked and she blinked
In the sand, in the sun.

The little verse went singing on; about the mother-fish and her little fishes, the mother bluebird and her little bluebirds, the mother muskrat and her little ratties: "Swim," said the mother; "We swim," said the two; So they swam and they leaped Where the stream runs blue. . . . "Dive," said the mother; "We dive," said the four; So they dived and they burrowed In the reeds on the shore.

"More," demands Linda-Lee. Yes, there is more. Another verse about gladly doing what mother thinks is wise, and this time Linda-Lee is hearing a poem by Tennyson, although of course she doesn't know it. Then comes Lucy Sprague Mitchell's wonderful story about "The Big Street in the Big City," where all the different kinds of traffic stop and go at the red and green lights. The verse about "The Police Cop Man" adds to this idea. Next comes a story about a steam shovel called Biting Marion. She is an obedient shovel, is Marion. And so the stories and poems unfold, night after night—"The Little Pig," and "The Tale of Peter Rabbit," "Tippity Witchit's Hallowe'en," "The Gingerbread Man"—all building up a concept of obedience, and a feeling that it is a happy, harmonious way of life.

Many Other Traits, Too

Courage, co-operation, gratitude, citizenship, cleanliness, cheerfulness—yes, and carelessness, lack of concentration, complaining, deceit, cruelty—these and many other needed traits or undesired faults might have been the problem met by Linda-Lee's mother with stories and poems.

"But where could I get them?" you ask. "To collect them, even if I were expert, would take years!" True, but you don't need to; for a new edition of "My Book House" has just been published.

The first children brought up on "My Book House," edited by Olive Beaupré Miller and published by The Book House for Children, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, are now almost old enough to be parents themselves. Perhaps they are! And down through the years the procession of appreciative mothers and dads, together with children from boyhood to early teens, has lengthened. It is indeed some years since I reviewed that other set. I thought then that for a child in the home, with parents who wished him to have a rich treasure of good reading no foundation library could be more satisfying. It was a pioneer in its field. But children's literature has been greatly enriched since then, new color processes made more available, better illustrations have become the rule.

The indexes so useful to Linda-Lee's mother, because of the key to character development they provide, are now in the twelfth volume. Along with them are the author's biographies—and fascinating biographies these are, brief stories of Chaucer the royal page, of the boy of Stratford who became an actor for the Queen, of an ambitious girl who lived in a sweet old New England town named Concord, and others.

But to turn back to the early volumes of this new set: the nursery rhyme collection is a remarkable one. Your childhood favorites are here, and others as delightful which you probably never had. A really exciting addition is the generous collection of AMERICAN nursery rhymes, the first of its kind I have ever seen. And to round out the child-experience, are nursery rhymes from many countries and races. The baby who is brought up on these, knows only friendship for all peoples; the nurseries of the world are his home.

Another feature of this new set that seems to me particularly outstanding, is the addition of true American folk tales from the American South and Middle West, and also from the New England Colonies. I happen to have done a measure of delving in the folklore field myself, and Mrs. Miller's achievement amazes me. I am tempted to say that aside from their worth in a foundation library for children, the international nursery rhyme and American folklore features commend the volumes to the adult home library as well.

And since we are en route, so to speak, to Christmas, it can be said that the actual Christmas Story is in the words of the Bible, and is led up to by spiritual and beautiful bits of prose and poetry—some from the Bible, some from other writers, and all reverently illustrated. There are many other Christmas and holiday stories and poems in the various volumes.

What I believe to be a new feature of the set is the correlating of music and art to literature. Throughout, the stories and poems are connected by footnotes for the parent with music that can be heard on radio, piano, or phonograph, or sung. For art, similar suggestions are also given. The teacher as well as the parent will find these helpful.

Literary Wealth For Them All

Fairy tales, stories from Shakespeare and the operas, from natural science, from the Italian Renaissance, stories by Carl Sandburg, Mark Twain, Joaquin Miller, Joel Chandler Harris—the tapestry is a rich one. The younger child can simply grow as he reads for joy; while the older child, provided with guiding notes and biographies and cross-indexes, can skip around from verse to prose to article, and build a background of literary wealth for his school work. One story I wish had not been included, although it is a famous ironic and humorous bit by Oliver Goldsmith, and I see why it was chosen—"The Mad Dog." But among so many stories and poems, one poem that I should prefer omitted is little enough.

The first two volumes are in full color, and beautifully illustrated in the best modern children's book tradition. The remaining ten volumes are done in three color printing, as well as in black and white. Throughout, the format and illustrations raise the set to a high standard. Many of your own favorite childhood illustrations are there—Kate Greenaway, for instance, Palmer Cox's brownies, too, and those much loved Caldecott sketches.

To do over again a household favorite is likely to be mere anticlimax. Mrs. Miller has built this new "House" so well as to record her again as a literary architect of real ability.

Editor's Note: "My Book House" is sold on subscription. Information concerning terms may be secured by writing to publishers. And please mention the Education Page.

Black Box Studios

Among the more important hours mother or dad spends with the child are those in which books are enjoyed together. This intimate comradeship can begin very early, and should be carefully thought out and prepared for. Through stories, rhymes, and pictures thoughtfully chosen, the little child's horizons can be widened and his viewpoints deepened in right ways. Mother and son, here, are simply looking at a picture book; but how important that the pictures be well chosen and Mother's running comment help to train observation, awaken constructive interests, and encourage spontaneity! From the very beginning, stories, poems, and pictures can build for character.

Children Prefer School

Cultivating the love of learning is perhaps the most important purpose of the elementary school. All other purposes are more easily attained when this one is accomplished. More children are finding that school is a part of living, not something detached from it. Parents are finding that fewer children need to be made to go to school with the parental threat. Children prefer school.

At least three reasons account for the modern elementary schools' increased cultivation of the love of learning: First, children have more meaningful experience in learning. Children still read. This group is finding out about frogs, that one enjoying a good story, and another is engrossed in the adventure of pioneers. They use textbooks, magazines, newspapers, and library books. Children still write and learn correct written and oral English. They do it through writing legible letters that are actually sent; creating poems; dramatizing stories; writing plays; and giving assemblies. Children still learn geography and history; but the new emphasis is not on these as such, but on the relationships of man to man and man's present and future to his past.

The second way the modern school is cultivating a love of learning is through greater attention to individual needs. Competition is gradually decreasing. There is less and less attention to grades and report cards which lend themselves to comparisons and discriminations, accompanied by thwarted development and dislike for the agency that produced them.

Finally, the school plant has added its full share to creating the love of learning. Modern schools are flexible in their use and conducive to pleasant experiences and experimental living. Many are equipped with auditorium, library, radio, gymnasium, kitchen, playground apparatus, visual aids, and natural science materials.

We are no longer trying to give a child education. We are trying to guide him in finding education as a way of rich living—for him. We want him to love learning. This is the keynote of education for the American Way of Life.

—From an Education Week Packet

Third Year of Ontario's New Curriculum Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

The third year of Ontario's new course of study, Grade XI, providing for specialization in any one of several fields, including industrial shopwork, agriculture, arts and crafts, household arts or commercial subjects, according to the inclination of the pupil, was introduced in collegiate institutes, high, vocational, and continuation schools of the Province this September. An academic course is being given for those working for university entrance, and a general course for those who prefer to spend less time on the study of languages and more on commercial or shop work or economics.

The Four Grades

The course in Grade IX is of general character, giving the pupils languages, business practice, shop work, and home economics, music and art. Grade X dovetails into this with greater specialization in desired subjects, while Grade XI is designed to give still greater specialization. When Grade XII is introduced in the fall of 1940, increased attention will be given to chosen special subjects.

In the third year of the secondary school course, English and health continue to be obligatory subjects for all students, time allotment in the general and academic being: English, 20 per cent; history, 10 per cent, and health, 5 per cent. Any four of a group of options may be chosen: mathematics, science or agriculture, French, Latin, Greek, German, Spanish, Italian, commercial work or shop work or home economics, music and art or music or art.

In Vocational Courses

In vocational courses, students must take the following obligatory subjects: English, 10 per cent; history and elements of economics, 10 per cent; shop work or agriculture, 50 to 55 per cent; mathematics and science, 20 per cent, and health, 5 per. cent. Music or art may be taken as on option. English and health are also obligatory in the courses specializing in art and commercial work.

In the literature course in Grade XI, more attention is to be paid to developing an appreciation of what is read, and in the supplementary reading the chief aim is said to be to awaken an interest in books so that reading will be a source of delight through life. Pupils should be encouraged to use the dictionary constantly in their reading so that they may acquire the habit of looking up the meaning, spelling, and pronunciation of every new word. The literature course for Grade XI consists of the study of a play, an anthology of modern poetry, a volume of modern essays, a biography or a volume of travel.

According to the new curriculum, the whole field of history is to be covered in Grades XI and XII, to give the pupils a background for the consideration of events of the present day. In Grade XI the course covers ancient and medieval history.

Teaching in the Country

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What with bowls and bowls of lovely goldenrod and purple wild asters, two darling baby field mice brought over from the woods across the road, one pet toad and three little caterpillars already snugly tucked away for the winter in their cocoons—who could say that life, teaching in a country school, was uninteresting?

The days seem all too short to take in and give out all the lovely mysteries of nature lying so close around us. When there seems but a slight lull in the day's activities—and that happens very seldom and not for long—usually suddenly out of a clear sky, it seems, some child will dash in joyously with some new wonder or item of interest out of which I can make language lessons, number problems, or best of all bring nearer still to the minds of these dear children the loveliness of things all around them.

Even the stocking up today with a fresh load of corn cobs and starting our first real heavy fire has been quite a source of interest and enjoyment. Tomorrow we will begin thinking how all our little fellow creatures in the woods and fields are preparing for winter and then how our fellow beings all over the world prepare for the colder seasons.

Can you imagine a more interesting place in the world than a country school with 25 wide-awake youngsters? I can't.

M. A. D.

From "All the Children," Superintendent's Report, New York City Schools

String Section of a High School Orchestra

One of the finest developments in American education is the group music carried on in various forms in the public schools. Throughout the United States, in city and town, young people are learning to know and appreciate good music. They sing in great choruses, learn to play musical instruments in classes, even including the piano, and they form orchestras and bands. Those who have heard the broadcasts from the International Music Camp at Interlochen, Michigan, know that this music-making of young people is of high caliber. The group pictured here is a portion of the string section of an orchestra in the New York City schools.

Sunday Afternoons Together Exploring With Dad

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Texas

Dear Parent Friends:

Our family custom of spending our Sunday afternoons together began naturally because only on that afternoon was there any possibility of leisure home hours for the head of our family. It was such a joy to have daddy home that there was no other thought than of our being together.

Since we live afar from man-made pleasures, these afternoons were usually spent on our river and its bordering hills. Therein lay helpfulness for one of my mother problems. I realized that dads are as important as mothers in the right unfoldment of children's development, yet under our living conditions all the children's home, school, and Sunday school hours were unavoidably with me. So, for these afternoons, though I tagged along to be part of the family picture, yet Dad and Brother and Sister had that time as their own.

The trio explored the river. Mile on mile they learned its every inch—from the shallows to the 30-foot deep pools, as the children progressed from paddling to expert life-saving credits under Dad's instructions in swimming. The three discovered where the arrowheads are to be found. There was the eventful afternoon when a Folsom point was picked up; then the subsequent thrill of having it examined and praised by the Smithsonian Institution. Eagerly with Dobie's "Coronado's Children" in hand, they tramped the trails where lie the buried treasure. Another memorable afternoon was that on which they came upon some grown-up Coronado's children with a radio treasure finder set up and in action on their trail.

As for rocks, the home window sills, desks, tables, closet shelves, and bookcases have for years held rock collections that have been an unending source of interest and study. Small wonder that Brother now carries a degree in petroleum engineering and Sister is deep in her university course in geology.

Meanwhile, to Mother awaiting the ramblers, alone in the car with her books, her pen for letters, her pencil for scribbling words, and with no telephone ringing, no rush of human events at her door, just to sit in the wide-out beauty and silence was blessed sanctuary. Those hours became warp and woof of her motherhood. The busiest of week days could never quite shut out the Sunday hilltop—where . . .

Green spread the world before me,
New green to the farthest hill,
Of living green a quiet sea
That whisper'd His "Peace, be still."

(Mrs.) J. G. F. G.

Accomplishment

Illinois

Dear Editor:

Once upon a time (1939) there was a high school girl who spent quite a little part of her days in curling her hair and doing other (to her) very important things. But every now and then her strong-hearted mother enticed her into doing (to the mother) other very important things. So you see how very busy the summer vacation was.

By letting her have her "girl friend" over to help so that "cooking was fun," many juicy, cinnamony apple pie smells squeeezed under the kitchen door, or a batch of raisin cookies hopped right into the cooky jar. And when she felt "extra good," golden muffins beamed at the hungry mouths of big brothers.

Then there was little sister who shouldn't be out in the broiling sun too much. Well, a thoughtful neighbor suggested starting a patch-work quilt for little sister's bed. A good start was made on one and inspired the little tot to make one for her dolly. Always hopeful, mother expects the big quilt will be done by Christmas!

What did the high school boy accomplish in summer vacation? Part of the period he "took it easy" and made a good job of it! At other times he was busy indulging in sports followed by "small fry" of the neighborhood and devoting hours to making a huge bow. How proud he was of its satin finish. Later Dad found a place for him in his factory and it was noticed that after that, at home, the high school knowledge was not aired quite so much. Working with men had a subduing effect. He learned not to talk too much. In his case, a very valuable lesson. The opportunity to work with skilled men taught him many things for future use.

Now, in going back to school a new earnestness is evident and more appreciation of an education. No doubt he will appreciate his teachers more. He has gained a better balance in finding that life today is serious though he can expect to have fun, too.

Therefore, Mother feels that much good has been chalked up for summer vacation 1939.

(Mrs.) H. S.

A Child Needs Appreciation But Not Mere Applause

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Patty was only five but Patty's mother had told Mrs. Brown next door (and she had said it right before the child) that she couldn't do anything with her. Patty was accustomed to scolding and fault-finding. But Mrs. Brown enjoyed Patty's company, welcoming her into her home, and they had many good times together. One morning as they sat on the front step visiting, Patty confided that her little cousin was coming that day.

"He's the meanest thing," she burst out. "He always wants to play with all my things."

"Oh, surely not mean," replied Mrs. Brown. "Isn't it just that your things are different from his and he likes to see what they are like?"

"Well, I'm nice to him," insisted the child, at once on the defensive.

"I'm sure you would be," agreed Mrs. Brown. "You are always so lovely to me."

A Flash Of Surprise

A quick flash of surprise passed over the child's face. Jumping up she threw her arms around Mrs. Brown's neck, gave her a big hug, and ran home.

Opportunities come frequently for giving just such little words of appreciation. There is a difference between these and expressions of praise and approval for work well done. Praise and approval have their place too, but one needs to be on guard that a child does not become too dependent on them. Everyone needs to learn at some time to be independent in his work, to do it without praise, and even in the face of obstacles. "I know several people who were just brought up on praise, I think," I heard a friend remark recently. "Though they get along fine so long as there is someone to boost, they can't carry on without applause."

Sincerely Spoken

But words of appreciation sincerely spoken to a child simply assure him that we enjoy his company, that we like having him around. It is a priceless blessing to anyone, child or grown-up, to have this assurance from his companions. Perhaps we assume that our children do have it without our taking any special way of telling them. We must not take too much for granted, though, for children sometimes gain wrong impressions. Little words dropped spontaneously to show our appreciation give this assurance.

Education Week

American Education Week is an annual celebration of American ideals of education and life. It has been observed since 1921, and comes in November beginning on Sunday of the week which includes Armistice Day. It is sponsored by the National Education Association, the American Legion, the United States Office of Education, and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

"The American ideal of public education is a unique contribution to civilization," says Lyle W. Ashby, Assistant Director, Division of Publications, N. E. A. "The public schools are a monument to the aspirations of the American people, a tribute to their faith in the democratic way of life, a lamp unto their feet as free citizens. What could be more fitting than an annual celebration of American ideals of education? Let teachers and citizens during each American Education Week rededicate themselves to the cause of education and democracy."

American Education Week this year is from November 5 to 11. The subject: Education for the American Way of Life. Packets containing posters, articles, leaflets, suggestions for programs for your classes and for interpreting the schools to the public are available from the Division of Publications, National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Listening for Credit

The New York State Board of Regents has granted pupils the right to substitute consistent listening to approved radio programs for part of the reading of books hitherto required in preparation for certain Regents examinations. It ruled that reports on twenty radio programs would be accepted in place of reviews of three authors.

Pupils in the Buffalo schools were reported to have chosen the following programs on which to report: Town Meeting of the Air, Cavalcade of America, Lowell Thomas, The World is Yours, Brave New World, Farm and Home Hour, and the University of Chicago Round Table Discussions.

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The Home Forum

Even a Selectman

GEORGE HUNTER said: "Joe Tombling hit me up, just before meeting. Wants a job on the roads." Under his bushy white eyebrows he watched the other two Selectmen, across the table. Lyman Carr pursed his lips; Will Ellis drummed on the table; and the wood fire in the tall stove crackled in a small significant silence.

Carr sighed: "I wish that bird would get a steady job"; and when Will Ellis asked: "What's his trouble now?" George told them: "Apples are picked. Bicknell figures on filling his last silo this week—Joe's been giving him a hand. It's too early to go into the woods." George Hunter was cashier at the Bank, and these facts he dealt out precisely, like small coin. He drew a line and summed up with: "No other work in town," and noted on the margin: "It isn't as though Joe wasn't a good worker."

"That's it. He is." Will Ellis made a brushing gesture of irritation. "As good a man as there is in Jaalam. But Joe's never more than ten dollars ahead of the world."

George perked his white head. "Owes you at the store, does he?"

"Not a cent. Joe's never ten bucks ahead, but he's never ten bucks behind, either." Will drummed in perplexity on the table, said: "I don't understand him. A good man, but—well, he just drifts."

* * *

Lyme Carr nodded his dark head, and George sighed inwardly and almost happily. Problems like this were what kept him, year after year, on this thankless job of being Selectman. He murmured carefully: "I do'know about Joe, either," and glanced sidelong at Carr. Lyme, he knew, could always be counted on for a snap judgment, a hard, brief statement that you could chew on.

And Lyme said: "I say don't put him on. Will's right. Joe's a drifter. He'll drift so long's we coddle him."

"You know him better'n I do, Lyme," George agreed. "Went to school with him, didn't you?"

"Mind this," said Carr carefully. "Joe's good. Joe could have been anything he wanted." He chuckled, looked faintly surprised at himself for chuckling. "He licked me at everything, from shot putting to swimming. Why, I've seen Joe dive off Valentine's Rock and come up halfway to the Point. A good head, too. But, since then, he hasn't amounted to shucks. I guess that Joe," he said slowly, "never grew up."

* * *

That, thought George, might be true. But was that a debit—or a credit? Just what was this "growing up"? He asked: "Joe worked for you, didn't he, Will?"

"Two-three times," nodded Will Ellis. "And a good man around the store, too. Wish I could have kept him. Remember that tough winter, ten years back? Joe kept the delivery truck running, and it was the only one in town that did go. He got along with folks, too."

George suggested: "Take him back, would you?" and Will shook his head. Joe wouldn't stay. You had to have men who stayed. And George agreed: "Do'know's I blame you. Got to keep their noses on the grindstun."

"I keep my own there," said Will shortly.

And Lyman Carr said dryly: "You try making shoes, Will, if you want a real steady job. But about Joe. I like him. If we could fix things so he'd settle down, we'd be helping him. Put him on the roads—"

* * *

He shrugged, and George Hunter saw that this would be difficult. You got a safe job, and you hung on; you put all your eggs in one basket and watched that basket with a shotgun. Joe never had. That irked these two. And it bothered him, too, though in another fashion. He wondered whether the trouble was in Joe or in the Selectmen. And being uncertain, and knowing that these questions find their own solution, he gave in, seemingly.

"Something in that." He smiled thinly. "Though at that, Joe's got one steady job. Cleans windows at the Bank, twice a year."

Carr said: "That's it. Joe must have about seven steady jobs. He strikes at the blacksmith shop for Stan, goes into the woods and chops for Dave Chenery, helps Hod Potter whenever the water company has a pipe to replace. But nothing settled. Don't know how he stands it, never getting anywhere. I couldn't."

" I do'know's I could, either," said George thoughtfully. "Well, see what I can do."

* * *

With that, the Selectmen dropped Joe. For Travis Slocum, the town treasurer, came in, and they talked of finance, and interest rates; and later Watts Duncan, the town clerk, drifted in out of the frosty, starlit night with Dodge, the roadmaster, and piled wood in the stove. To all this, George Hunter's heart warmed. He liked having a finger in things, this homely room with the glowing stove, the framed steel engravings always slightly askew on the walls, the smell of woodsmoke, was dear to him.

But, through the meeting, an undercurrent of Joe Tombling ran in George Hunter's thought. Joe irked Lyme and Will Ellis; and it seemed to him, suddenly, that in some way these two envied Joe. He had something that they hadn't. And then, surprisingly, shockingly, he found that he, too, envied Joe. Against that he argued, silently. He, George Hunter, was a pillar of Jaalam; for nearly fifty years of steadiness, he had to show the cool white house on Lafayette Street, his careful, sound investments, his winters in Florida, his summer place at the shore. And for Joe—well, there was only the mortgaged house in West Purchase, the roof patched, hounds drowsing in the dust wallows under the lilacs. Add the brood of small Tomblings, a blue serge Sunday suit, a battered flivver held together by hope and baling wire, and you had Joe. George balanced the account; still the scale tipped toward Joe. There must be something he hadn't taken into reckoning.

* * *

And, as the talk flowed busily about him, George visualized Joe. Brick-red, hearty, coat over arm and shirt open at the throat, you saw Joe at ball games—heard him, too. Joe waved to you from the tail ends of trucks. Joe drove the ladder for the Fire Department. Joe was a good man with cement. You could bring a load of hay up the chuck-holed road from Jaalam Marsh without losing a forkful—if Joe Tombling had loaded it. Joe in hipboots dug up cracked water mains. And about twice a year—maybe once more if there was a heavy snowfall—Joe worked for the town. And then, suddenly, George knew why he envied Joe.

For there was something that Lyme Carr, and Will, and Travis Slocum, and Watts Duncan had in some measure. But Joe had more than they. George saw himself bound to the Bank, Will to his store, Lyme to his factory, Watts to his real estate business—and none of them fully satisfied. Something more was needed. Perhaps, George thought, the test of a man's success was that he make himself necessary to the world. That was why these men about the scarred table, warming themselves at the stove, were here—to satisfy that inner sense of usefulness by which men lived and justified themselves. The job that kept your nose on the grindstone wasn't enough. There had to be something more—something given freely, for which you took your pay only in that inner satisfaction. And that, George knew, entered into everything Joe did. Jaalam was his small world, and Jaalam really needed Joe.

* * *

The meeting drew on; it was late, and men watched the clock, pushed back their chairs. Slocum gathered his accounts, and George sighed, said: "Well, guess the town's safe for another two weeks, boys. You have anything more about the roads, Tom?"

And Tom Dodge said: "Joe Tombling speak to you, George?"

"Why—I saw him." Now, he thought delightedly, it was coming. Will Ellis paused, halfway into his topcoat; and Lyme Carr looked over his shoulder. "Filling silo for Bicknell, isn't he?"

"I want him next week," said Tom.

"Why?" George asked delicately.

"Why? You know well's I do I couldn't get along without him! We start scraping the back roads, getting 'em in shape for winter, and Joe's the only man in town I'd trust on that grader. Okay?"

Will said: "Harrumph!" and shrugged into the other sleeve busily; Lyme Carr made a helpless gesture and reached for his hat. The vote was taken. George smiled to himself.

"Good man, is he?"

"Does a better job than I could."

"Okay," said George. "G'night, boys."

They went, and the smile lingered as George fussed about, putting records in the safe, locking it. Well, he thought comfortably, there was some small inner satisfaction in being even a Selectman.

DANIEL CHASE

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MRS. WILLIAM R. MERCER: *A Portrait by Anders Zorn (1860-1920)*

ANDERS ZORN is one of the more eminent Swedish painters. Schooled in the naturalistic style, he became devoted to the work of such Impressionists as Edouard Manet. In this half-length portrait, we may note the use of a broad brush that gives sweeping indication of dark and light, with half tones softening the resulting contrasts. Zorn could paint likenesses which were life-like and spontaneous in effect. In his day he achieved wide popularity as a portraitist. In addition to painting in oil and aquarelle, he was an etcher and sculptor.

Our Wall of Defense

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHAT IS THE BEST method of defending ourselves, our homes, and civilization?" is a question frequently asked these days.

From ancient times peoples and nations have tested many material methods of defense, and men have been increasingly inventive in this respect as material education has advanced. But, however impregnable they may seem, these defenses have never yet removed fear of destruction, nor dissolved hatred and greed in the hearts of men.

Right at hand today, there is a certain and sure method of defense against the attacks of evil of every sort. This divine method, which ensures our safety at all times, is also the one way of annihilating war for all time. The Psalmist knew the nature of this refuge from evil, and revealed it to the world in these words (Psalms 91:9, 10): "Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge, even the most High, thy habitation; there shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling."

What wondrous comfort these words bring to anxious and fearful hearts! Our place of safety is within our own consciousness, in understanding the allness of perfect God and perfect man, as taught in Christian Science. Material fortifications can be destroyed; but the spiritual understanding of God as the only Life and Love, the only cause and creator of man, from whom only good proceeds, is sufficient to dissolve the fear of war, for it wipes out of individual consciousness the evils which produce it.

Those who find this spiritual refuge and abide therein are hidden from evil of all kinds, including disease and lack. When thought is filled with spiritual truth, man is seen and acknowledged to be the beloved son of God, living and moving in His presence, and only safety and harmony can result. Realizing the vast importance of keeping thought filled with good, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 210): "Beloved Christian Scientists, keep your minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter them. It is plain that nothing can be added to the mind already full. There is no door through which evil can enter, and no space for evil to fill in a mind filled with goodness."

One whose thought is filled with the perfection of God and man demonstrates harmony, which Christian Science clearly shows to be the only reality. As little children rest secure and unafraid in the presence of a loved parent, so we, understanding God to be the divine Father of all, can rest in safety when we realize His allness and man's inseparable unity with Him.

This understanding of true spiritual being, then, is our wall of defense, a wall which can neither be shattered nor penetrated by unwelcome beliefs of evil. We may find inspiration and courage in building this wall of defense, in the Bible story of Nehemiah, who rebuilt the wall of Jerusalem. This wall did not need merely strengthening, but reconstructing. As soon, therefore, as Nehemiah realized the necessity of building anew, and had persuaded others of the necessity, many evil suggestions endeavored to stop the work. The temptation to cease building came in different ways, but each argument was refuted by Nehemiah. What confidence and courage he manifested when beset by those who wished to hinder him! He said (Nehemiah 6:3), "I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down: why should the work cease, whilst I leave it, and come down to you?"

If, in building our wall of defense, we should feel disheartened, let us be encouraged by the example of Nehemiah, and refuse to stop the good work. The argument that material methods and remedies are easier because no purification of thought is needed, can be routed by the understanding obtained through study of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy. In studying this book, we shall find quick and sure reward for every true thought which expresses man's real, spiritual nature as the child of God.

We need therefore hesitate no longer in building our defenses—filling thought "with Truth and Love." Our work must not stop while we waste precious moments fearing the possibilities of evil. No sickness or sin can enter a consciousness filled with the understanding of God's omnipotence and ever-presence.

Encouraging us in this defense program, Mrs. Eddy writes on pages 2 and 3 of her book "Pulpit and Press": "How can we do this Christianly scientific work? By intrenching ourselves in the knowledge that our true temple is no human fabrication, but the superstructure of Truth, reared on the foundation of Love, and pinnacled in Life. Such being its nature, how can our godly temple possibly be demolished, or even disturbed?"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

On the Way to the Park

October is that month when on
the wide blue avenue the sun
is less a sparkling than a mellow
gold, and afternoons are yellow
as a pear that's apt to fall.
And the people seem more tall
than they usually are—
they walk smiling with a far
look of seeing other places
bright upon their softened faces. . . .
Past the park, past the trees,
shining figures in a frieze,
they walk slowly, smiling, thinking,
and the pigeons go on drinking
at the fountain and the deer
at the fences with no fear
nuzzle at the outstretched hand,
while the people, musing, stand
in a warm wave slanting down
to a gold-transfigured town.

GILBERT MAXWELL

Repose

The night is deep and still. The autumn moon
Is cold. The fine dew falls upon the trees;
The walls are chill and quiet, yet the night
Is sweetened by a harp upon the breeze.

YIN SHIH (Ming Dynasty 1368-1640)

—Translated by Clifford H. Pope and Marguerite Janvrin Adams.

Vår försvarsmur

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

VILKET ÄR BÄSTA sättet att försvara oss, våra hem och civilisationen? Detta är en fråga, som ofta framställes i dessa dagar.

Sedan urminnes tider ha folk och nationer prövat många materiella försvarsmetoder, och människor ha blivit mer och mer uppfinningsrika i detta avseende, allt eftersom materiell upplysning gått framåt. Men hur ointagliga dessa försvarsverk än må förefalla, ha de dock ännu aldrig avlägsnat frukten för tillintetgörelse och ej heller kommit hat och lystnad att försvinna ur människornas hjärtan.

Men i denna dag finnes helt nära till hands en viss och säker försvarsmetod mot det ondas angrepp av varje slag. Denna gudomliga metod, som i alla tider tillförsäkrar oss trygghet, är även det enda sättet att för all tid omintetgöra krig. Psalmisten kände väl vari denna tillflykt bestod och uppenbarade den för världen i dessa ord (Ps. 91:9, 10): "Du har sagt: 'Du Herre, är mitt skygd', och du har gjort den Högste till din tillflykt. Ingen olycka skall verderfaras dig, och ingen plåga skall nalkas din hydda."

Vilken underbar tröst bringa icke dessa ord till bekymrade och oroliga hjärtan! Vår trygga boning är i vårt eget medvetande, i förståelsen av allheten av fullkomlig Gud och fullkomlig människa, såsom Kristen Vetenskap lär. Materiella fästen kunna förstöras, men den andliga förståelsen av Gud såsom det enda Livet och den enda Kärleken, såsom människans enda ursprung och skapare, från vilken endast det goda utgår, denna förståelse är tillräcklig att komma fruktan för krig att försvinna, ty den utplånar ur det individuella medvetandet det onda som framkallar fruktan.

De som finna denna andliga tillflykt och förbliva i den äro skyddade från det onda av varje slag, sjukdom och brist inberäknade. När tanken är fylld med andlig sanning, se och erkänna vi människan vara Guds älskade barn, som lever och rör sig i Hans närvaro, och endast trygghet och harmoni kan följa därav. Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, som insåg den oerhörda betydelsen av att hålla tanken fylld med det goda, säger i *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (sid. 210): "Älskade Christian Scientister, bevaren edert sinne så fyllt av Sanning och Kärlek, att synd, sjukdom och död ej kunna intränga där. Det är tydligt, att intet kan läggas till det sinne, som redan är fullt. Det finnes icke någon dörr, genom vilken det onda kan inkomma, och icke något rum för det onda att fylla i ett sinne, fyllt av godhet."

Den vilkens tanke är fylld med Guds och människans fullkomlighet demonstrerar harmoni, som Kristen Vetenskap klart visar vara den enda verkligheten. Liksom små barn vila trygga och utan fruktan i närvaro av en älskad fader eller moder, så kunna vi, då vi förstå Gud vara allas gudomliga Fader, vila i trygghet, när vi för oss förverkliga Hans allhet och människans oupplösliga enhet med Honom.

Denna förståelse av det sanna andliga varat är sålunda vår försvarsmur, en mur, som varken kan brytas ned eller genomborras av det ondas ovälkomna föreställningar. Vi kunna finna inspiration och mod vid uppbyggandet av denna försvarsmur genom Bibelns berättelse om Nehemja, som återuppbyggde muren kring Jerusalem. Denna mur behövde icke endast förstärkas, utan åter uppbyggas. Så snart Nehemja därför insett nödvändigheten av att bygga på nytt och hade övertygat andra om denna nödvändighet, försökte många onda suggestioner att avbryta arbetet. Frestelsen att upphöra med byggandet kom på olika sätt, men varje argument tillbakavisades av Nehemja. Vilken tillförsikt och vilket mod visade han icke, när han ansattes av dem som ville hindra honom! Han sade (Nehemja 6:3): "Jag har ett stort arbete för händer och kan icke komma ned. Arbetet kan ju icke vila, såsom dock måste ske, om jag lämnade det och komme ned till eder."

Om vi, under det vi bygga vår försvarsmur, skulle känna oss modlösa, må vi då fatta mod genom Nehemjas exempel och vägra att upphöra med det goda arbetet. Argumentet att materiella metoder och hjälpmedel äro enklare, emedan därvid intet renande av tanken erfordras, kan ryckas upp med roten genom den förståelse, som vunnits genom studiet av Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften], av Mrs. Eddy. Då vi studera denna bok, skola vi erhålla en snar och säker lön för varje rätt tanke, som uttrycker människans verkliga, andliga natur såsom Guds barn.

Vi behöva därför icke längre draga i betänkande att bygga vårt försvar—fylla tanken "med Sanning och Kärlek". Vårt arbete får icke upphöra, i det vi förspilla dyrbara ögonblick i fruktan för att något ont kan hända. Ingen sjukdom eller synd kan inträngа i ett medvetande fyllt med förståelsen av Guds allmakt och allnärvaro.

På andra och tredje sidan i sin bok *Pulpit and Press* skriver Mrs. Eddy som en uppmuntran till oss i detta försvarsarbete: "Hur skola vi utföra detta kristet vetenskapliga arbete? Genom att förskansa oss i kunskapen om att vårt sanna tempel icke är ett mänskligt verk, utan Sanningens byggnad, uppförd på Kärlekens grundval och krönt med Liv. Då dess natur är sådan, hur kan det vara möjligt att förstöra eller ens rubba vårt heliga tempel?"

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Country of Little Carts

THE COUNTRY OF little carts has wide borders, but you do not enter it very near London. You must pay about six shillings for your third-class ticket before you can really reach it. But then you will be in it at once, without further prelude—there will be little carts at the station, and little carts in the town, and some will have old rosy-cheeked men driving them, and some will have young farmers, and sometimes there will be a pretty girl by the driver, and sometimes a grandmother with a basket. But the carts will be all alike in their size, and in their pace, and in an air of quiet content. . . .

I saw the little carts everywhere; at all times I heard them coming or going. I met them and was passed by them; now and then I overtook them. . . . Once I sat beside the road for a few minutes on a bridge over a stream, and two little carts passed me instantly. They sprang from nowhere, came into being for my delectation, and vanished into nothingness again. And all had two wheels and a sturdy cob, and they came rattling merrily along the road. Had I asked them, they would have given me a lift, I am sure; but I was walking. That was in Gloucestershire, where the walls are made of stone (out of which once popped a weasel, and ran along a little way and then disappeared, and then again appeared and disappeared, as if it were hemming a handkerchief—in and out, out and in): in quiet gabled Gloucestershire, where . . . cattle have sheds that surpass many cloisters; where wallflowers, in their true colours, grow like weeds—brown and yellow, yellow and brown, with never a spurious purple among them; and where in the spring the meadows are full of cowslips. But most of all in Gloucestershire I noticed the little carts.

I saw them all the time, as I say, except on Sunday—all about Malmesbury (which, however, is in Wiltshire), and all about Tetbury, with its lofty spire, and Stroud beneath Minchinhampton's heights. But when I reached Cirencester on a Monday—which is market day—then I discovered that previously I had known nothing about little carts at all; for I had seen them hitherto in ones and threes, and here they were in battalions. . . . Cirencester that Monday, although populous with flustered bullocks and men in leggings, was really a city of little carts. The men in leggings and the flustered bullocks owned only the centre of the town; the little carts the rest. Every inn-yard was a mass meeting of little carts; little carts resting idly on their shafts filled the outlying streets. I never before saw so many little carts. So many little carts never before saw me.—E. V. LUCAS, in "Fireside and Sunshine." (New York: Dutton.)

Sight-seeing With Sibelius

SPRING WAS LATE in Finland that year, but we accepted the invitation of Sibelius and his wife to visit some of the beauty spots of the country in their company. Sibelius met us at Viborg; his wife—never a good traveller and fully occupied with young daughters at home—postponed her welcome of us till we reached their homestead at Jarvenpää. Thence we soon set out for the falls of Imatra. Every tourist to Finland visits these gigantic rapids just as every visitor to Scotland is taken to see the Trossachs. The environment savoured too much of excursionists to please any of us. There was a clean pleasant hotel which, later in the season, probably swarmed with wealthy tourists from Petersburg and other Russian cities. But it was early in the year and the guests were few; and when I stood on the lofty balcony of my room in the evening light and looked out over miles of woods, the curling tree tops tossed about by a sharp wind, showing all tints of green and grey, like a rough sea seen from a masthead, and caught the distant thunder of Imatra as its waters ground their way through its granite walls, I felt that the excursion was well worth while.

Next day we walked through forests wrapped in peace profound, and reached the sombre boundaries of the Falls, where the water boiled up in white foam. . . . This is indeed a "strait place"; the whole of the waters of Lake Saïma press to get through this bottleneck, and the roar of protest given out by Imatra is terrible. Sibelius had at that time a passion for trying to catch the pedal notes of natural forces. The pedal note of Imatra no man has gauged, but he often seemed satisfied with the results of his rapt listening, when he caught the basic sounds of the forests or of the wind whistling over lakes and moorlands. To share Nature with him is a wonderful but silent experience.—From "Jean Sibelius," by ROSA NEWMARCH. (Boston: Birchard.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1939

☆☆ R

Quabbin Cost Is More Than Boulder Dam

Has taken 12 years thus far and $65,000,000 to give Boston more water than it can use.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Cont act price for Boulder Dam, highest water barrier in the world, was $54,000,000. By the time Quabbin Dam and aqueducts in Massachusetts are completed they may cost $85,000,000.

Boulder Dam is an engineering dream come true, a vision of capturing and turning to mankind's work the power of the melting snows of the Rockies, a force that tore Grand Canyon out of solid rock. with its appurtenances, not included in the $54,000,000, it will irrigate farms enough for 5,000,000 people; it will supply electricity for most of the Southwest. As a mere sideline, it will supply water for the great Los Angeles area.

Quabbin is a big project, but an engineering commonplace. It is neither highest, longest or largest. It will irrigate no land, it will produce power only over the last ditch stand of the electric utility companies. It will simply supply Boston and the Metropolitan District, with water. It will be pure water. It should be. An 80-mile system of hard rock tunnels and concrete pipe is bringing the water to Boston. The big hitch appears to be that it will bring more water, much more, than Boston has any hope of consuming.

Much Too Much Water

The specific figures, compiled by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, are that Boston now consumes 138,000,000 gallons of water daily. Present facilities can be pushed up to 174,000,000 gallons daily. When Quabbin waters reach Boston, as they are scheduled to next June, they will roll up to the flood figure of 320,000,000 gallons a day, which is just 180,000,000 gallons more than Boston can use now!

Is the Quabbin project all a mistake?

You can make out a pretty good case that it is. You also can make a good case that it isn't.

The idea originated wholesomely enough. It was back in 1922 that the late X. Henry Goodnough, then chief engineer for the State Department of Public Health, advanced the proposal that should Boston grow rapidly larger and simultaneously experience a prolonged drought there might arise a water shortage.

He pointed to the Ware and Swift Rivers, tributaries of the Connecticut—both hardly more than streams except at flood times—and suggested it would be relatively easy to build dams and divert these waters over hill and dale into Boston.

Drought Stimulates Action

It so happened that the next year there was a little drought, and discussion of the project grew apace. Nobody apparently bothered to consult the records of the U. S. Weather Bureau in Boston which show that New England has one of the most regular annual rainfalls of any geographical locality on the globe.

In 1924 there was another drought. It was in the fall and lasted 44 days. Again, more talk of damming the Ware and Swift Rivers. In 1926 the Legislature actually voted a $15,000,000 project to tap the Ware and to examine the feasibility of damming the Swift. In 1927 the Swift portion was approved and $50,000,000 was provided, Boston to stand 60 per cent of it as the largest user in the Metropolitan District.

Today, 12 years later, Quabbin is still in progress. A dike and a dam have been completed. Enfield, Greenwich and five other towns have been evacuated and demolished . . . residents moved away, buildings torn down, everything cleared. Except for some finishing touches, the work on the two rivers is virtually complete. The job is concentrated on bringing the water in to Boston now.

Longer Than Simplon Tunnel

A deep tunnel, two times longer than the Simplon Tunnel under the Alps, has been run from the main outlet at Quabbin to Wachusetts Reservoir, Clinton.

The present stage of activity concerns the 12-foot concrete pipe from Clinton in through Weston to Chestnut Hill Reservoir. This is 23 miles long, costs $19,000,000 and will connect with the city distribution at Chestnut Hill, eliminating pumping.

The eventual plan is to build a deep, bed rock loop around the Metropolitan Water District, comprising 20 cities and towns, eliminating both Chestnut Hill and Spot Pond reservoirs, except as emergency stand bys.

That this will mean wonderful water for Boston there can be little doubt. Rain will fall in the mellow mid-Massachusetts hills, will trickle into the Ware and Swift Basins, which have been cleared of all possible pollution sources, and be stored in the Quabbin Lake covering 39 square miles.

From the lake, the water will flow into the deep rock tunnel, thence into the 12-foot pipes, thence to city water mains, all untouched by human hands, as the advertisements used to read, and so pure that chlorination, now frequently resorted to, should be unnecessary. In addition, the gravity from the middle Bay State hills will be such that no pumping stations will be needed.

That's One Side

That's the good side of Quabbin, good, clean water in copious quantities.

On the debit side are most fiscal questions.

If all the words in the charges and counter charges uttered about Quabbin were added together they might look like a typewriter picture of Halley's Comet.

This situation arises, for the most part, from the fact that soon after Quabbin got fairly under way the depression moved in, and from that time on it became difficult to decide whether Quabbin was a water project or a relief project. There was scandal about the way contracts were given out, criticism of allocation of jobs by politicians, storms of protest about moving people out of ancestral homes and plowing historic towns under.

But the work was accelerated, rather than slowed, through all this barrage of words, and despite the innuendoes of graft the solid fact emerges that Quabbin Dam and aqueduct were built for $13,000,000 less than the original $65,000,000 appropriation.

The End Was Not Yet

No sooner was this fact made known than agitation was begun to build the concrete pipe line in from Wachusetts. The Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission and the Department of Public Health described pollution in Sudbury and other points along the old aqueduct, complaining of the health menace.

Upshot of it was that the Legislature authorized use of the $13,000,000 carry over to be used, with PWA funds, to build the pipe-line.

When this is completed next spring it is likely we will begin to hear reports of how polluted Chestnut Hill and Spot Pond are, and how essential it is to immediately dig the deep belt.

That the Quabbin project has substantial justification there can be little doubt.

They are working two shifts a day to rush water to Boston, water enough for a city double its size.

Bay State's Great Quabbin Dam Project Moves On

By a Staff Photographer

A New Boston Water Supply in the Making

(1) Section of 12-foot concrete pipe being hauled to site. (2) Tractor butts pipe section into position. (3) Crane lowering pipe into excavation. (4) Sign in Ware River Valley the like of which will never be needed again. (5) putting the finishing touches on the spillway at Quabbin, the last operation to be done. (6) One of the outlets above dike at Quabbin Dam. (7) View of the dry side of Quabbin Dam showing landscaping operations.

Inspiration: A Juvenile Court Weapon

What is a Juvenile Court?

Most people, if asked that question, would think they knew enough to answer it.

Ever since those "Dead End Kids" have romped across the screen and stirred the sympathetic imagination of vast audiences toward the col-called "underprivileged" boy, the public has believed the Hollywood interpretation largely in a literal and unquestioning way.

In Boston there is a Juvenile Court, and on its bench one of the most qualified men in Massachusetts to tell the true story of the handling of juvenile delinquents—Judge John F. Perkins.

Judge Perkins has seen the pendulum of public opinion swing from the condemnation or indifference of 30 years ago (when Boston first began segregating juvenile offenders from criminals) to pity and condoning. Judge Perkins points out that this is equally dangerous, and believes the sentimentalized screen version of juvenile problems to be largely responsible.

The child needs to see life as a challenge, Judge Perkins believes, to be shown examples of those from humble beginnings, who also had social and economic handicaps, who yet made good in spite of all these factors that entered the picture for them when they were growing up to be citizens.

There are two things the child needs to help him overcome habits of delinquency and to train him for good citizenship, he declares, and these are the tools the Court employs: inspiration and discipline, and it is the combination of these in each individual case that goes to make up the success of each individual probation officer in handling that case. Under the present set-up, the officers get to know the children and families in their districts.

That as much as anything is an advantage in the present set-up, Judge Perkins believes.

It isn't a question of guilt or innocence with 98 per cent of juvenile offenders, for usually guilt has been admitted. It is a question of training a badly brought-up child. All the points of contact that will be helpful are brought into play, the most difficult and the most important of which is the home. Other factors are the school, the church, the neighborhood club: tools the community offers.

Has juvenile delinquency fallen off? Albert Carter, State Commissioner of Probation, says it has, by more than 30 per cent in the past six years.

But Judge Perkins says such evidence is not conclusive.

Auto Inspectors To Begin Check On Stickerless Cars

Automobiles without the official Massachusetts inspector sticker on their windshields may be stopped by Registry of Motor Vehicle inspectors, beginning on Monday, and if any safety equipment is found defective, may have their plates removed for three days, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar, reminded motorists today.

At the end of the three-day period the plates will be returned only if the defects have been remedied, Mr. Goodwin warned further.

"While car owners have the whole month in which to get stickers," he said, "there are many automobiles on the road in a dangerous condition. Beginning Monday all the inspectors who can be spared from other duties will be on the highways to check up on automobiles without stickers."

35 Boston Firemen Facing Suspension

Thirty-five Boston firemen face indefinite suspension unless they can show good reason for not moving into Boston immediately, Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly has announced. Last spring 200 men were told they must live within the city limits. More than 150 have already made the transfer.

Commissioner Reilly said he realized that some were delayed by the necessity of disposing of property or fulfilling leases. He intends to have a personal conference with each man, and not suspend anyone unless it is justified, he said.

Automobile Row All Aglow; 1940 Models Are Unveiled

Something of the carnival atmosphere prevailed along "Automobile Row" on Commonwealth Avenue this morning as bright sunshine was reflected on the spotless polish of 1940 models, crowding showroom windows for the opening of the first annual automobile show to be held "at home."

Flags and bunting waved in an obliging breeze, orchestras played, salesmen extended welcoming smiles and there was a general atmosphere of hopeful gaiety.

The abandonment of the indoor show idea, with its confined space, made it possible to exhibit complete lines of each make of car, for the first time.

Salesmen, pointing out this year's innovations, dealt mainly with new heating plants, softer cushions and other details which are making motoring in winter "an indoor activity."

Most visitors, at the same time, commented on the advantages of the "outdoor showing" of these indoor advantages, as they enjoyed strolling from show window to show window in the warm sunshine, with none of the old indoor show jostling for elbow room.

Of course, with most new models taking up more parking space than ever, few could be seen through the windows, so that interested "window shoppers" did actually spend much of their time inside. But, at that, there was very much more room for comfortable inspection of the sleek new models.

The show will continue through next week with Monday designated as the usual Governor's Day, and with street parades of ancient horseless carriages scheduled for Tuesday and Thursday mornings.

A special Pioneers' Day luncheon in the Hotel Lenox on Wednesday is to be attended by a number of Greater Bostonians who were motorists in the "get a horse days" at the turn of the century. They will gather at 12:20 p. m. at Horticultural Hall—where the first Boston Auto Show was held in 1901.

Saltonstall Urges Serving of Youth

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 14 (AP)—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall (R) of Massachusetts asserted last night one of the primary tasks of the Government of the United States, was "to keep the confidence of our growing young citizens by honestly filling their needs."

In a speech prepared for the closing session of the 75th convocation of the University of the State of New York, Governor Saltonstall said:

"Let not the impact of foreign ideologies be a disturbing influence. We need and must yield to no one in teaching aggressive Americanism."

Governor Saltonstall called upon the schools to be "an oasis where confidence and hope are restored," and said:

"An alert, intelligent, and confident youth is the greatest bulwark for the preservation of our democracy and the safety of our nation. To be impregnable from foreign foes, we must, first of all, have internal strength. Our own house must be in order. The teachers of tomorrow's leaders hold the key to that door of opportunity."

The convocation, commemorated the 100th anniversary of the opening of the first State Normal School in Lexington, Mass.

Artillery Group Arrives in Boston

"—And the caissons go rolling along. Then it's hi! hi! hee! In the field artillery,—"

Which is to say that the Fifty-Fifth Field Artillery A. E. F. Veterans' Association, some 500 strong, rolled into town last night and are seriously disporting themselves today and tomorrow at the Bradford with business meetings, election of officers, and a dinner tonight at 6:30

Maj.-Gen. James A. Woodruff, First Corps Area Commandant, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and Commandant Lawrence F. Quigley of the Massachusetts Soldiers' Home, Chelsea, are among prominent speakers tonight.

This is the largest national convention of the Fifty-Fifth in the 10 years since it was formed, according to Joseph A. Murray, general chairman. Clarence H. Butler of New Bedford, Mass., is National President. Delegations are here from Ohio, Virginia, Washington, South Carolina, Colorado and many other States representing all parts of the Union. Trips were planned today for members of the newly-formed women's auxiliary.

G. E. Specialists See Bright Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH EGREMONT, Mass.—The outlook for production and sales of General Electric Company products is "exceptionally good" and will continue to be so, war or no war, according to leaders of the corporation who spoke at the twenty-third annual transformer specialists' conference held in this town.

L. R. Brown, manager of the transformer sales division, mentioned the European situation and remarked that "obviously it has speeded up the demand for all kinds of products," including transformers, which are made in the Pittsfield plant of the company.

Sharing his optimism, Evander H. Ginn, commercial Vice-President of the General Electric Company in Atlanta, Ga., found enough reasons in the development of the southeastern section of the Country to foresee good business for the Pittsfield plant, particularly.

N. H. Winter Sports In Mobile Display

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—A traveling display setting forth the winter sports attractions of the State of New Hampshire, will be furnished to sporting goods stores and department stores throughout the Country by the New Hampshire Planning and Development Commission, according to Donald Tuttle, Publicity Director.

"The 'itinerant window display' is a new medium for New Hampshire State advertising, but we believe it will pay good dividends in patronage at winter sports resorts and in sales of New Hampshire products," declared Mr. Tuttle in announcing the move.

A card accompanying the displays carries the information that the "display is a presentation by a State prominent in winter sports, a State with more than 50 winter resort towns, 50 ski tows, 200 miles of ski trails, hundreds of open practice slopes, and many places for skating and tobogganing. Skis and winter sports clothes are made in New Hampshire; the official ski annual is edited here, and a weekly ski journal is published here. It is the land of joyous winter."

New Overpass Near Completion

The roadway approaches to the new $264,831 overpass at the Cambridge side of the Cottage Farm bridge having been completed the entire project will be finished within a month, according to an announcement made today.

Suitable dedication ceremonies will be arranged by Metropolitan District Commission authorities. The structure when completed will be one of the most modern in New England, having the roadway grating which will permit rain and snow to fall through to the street below. Another feature is its non-skid surface.

The overpass bridge span is 1,100 feet. Steel columns encased in cement, 90 feet apart, provide the foundation for the overpass, which is 50 feet wide. One-way traffic when advisable will be allowed to move over the span, previous to any ceremonies, to expedite traffic during rush hours.

Star Gazing Urged For Human Issues

Joining today with Harvard University in celebrating the 100th anniversary of the purchase of Dana House, first home of the Harvard Observatory, were members of the American Association of Variable Star Observers, who met yesterday for their 28th meeting.

At the meeting, Dr. Annie J. Cannon of Harvard, one of the best known woman astronomers in the world, advised people of the earth to "look to the stars" so as to get a better perspective on human problems on this particular planet.

Leon Campbell, Harvard astronomer, in reporting on 53,000 observations made during the year by members of the association in various parts of the world, stated that about 30 telescopes have been loaned by it to "serious amateurs" as far away as India, Italy and Australia.

Blackstone River Pollution Studied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Oct. 14—Pollution of the Blackstone River with special reference to Pawtucket's sewerage disposal problem, will be studied by the State Planning Board's Commission on Water Pollution, William R. Benford, Chairman of the Commission, announces.

Previous studies have resulted in the accumulation of considerable data on the Pawtucket pollution situation, and this data will be studied in conjunction with the new survey, Mr. Benford said, before the Commission makes its final recommendation.

It has been estimated that two-thirds of Pawtucket's sewage is dumped untreated into the Blackstone River. Some Pawtucket officials have insisted that any action to remedy the situation should be joined by Central Falls, another offender.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Clearing and colder late this afternoon; fair and colder tonight with moderate frost back from the coast with lowest temperature in the upper 30's; Sunday generally fair and moderately cold; moderate to fresh westerly winds.

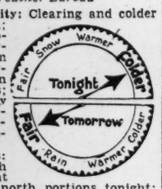
Massachusetts: fair and much colder with light to heavy frost in north portions tonight; Sunday fair and colder.

Maine: Partly cloudy and colder with light rain changing to snow in north portion; Sunday fair and colder.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Partly cloudy and colder with light to heavy frost in south, light rain changing to snow in north portion; fair and colder Sunday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and much colder, light frost in north portion; Sunday fair and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong west winds shifting to northwest, weather fair today and Sunday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	54	51	Minneapolis	25	25
Chicago	30	30	New Orleans	66	66
Denver	37	37	New York	57	55
Helena	39	39	Norfolk	62	59
Kansas City	33	33	Philadelphia	56	53
Los Angeles	70	70	St. Louis	35	34
Miami	75	72	San Francisco	54	54
			Washington	53	52

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 14.
B—Minimum, Oct. 13.

High Tides at Boston

Sunday, 12:23 a. m.; height, 10.7 feet.
Sunday, 12:40 p. m.; height, 11.4 feet.
Monday, 1:13 a. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:37 p. m. Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 5:35 p. m. Sunday.

Snow on Mt. Greylock

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Oct. 14 (AP)—The first snowstorm of the season struck Mt. Greylock today as the temperature dropped slightly below the freezing mark. The entire summit was "under white."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Copley—
"Night Must Fall," by Emlyn Williams. Presented by Alan Gray Holmes. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Colonial—
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," comedy by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Featuring Monty Woolley. 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30. (Last day.)

Wilbur—
"No Time for Comedy," by S. N. Behrman, starring Katharine Cornell, Francis Lederer and Margalo Gillmore. 8:30, Matinee Saturday, 2:30. (Last day.)

Plymouth—
"The Time of Your Life," by William Saroyan. Featuring Eddie Dowling and Julie Haydon. First Theater Guild production for this season. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Too Many Girls," musical comedy by Rodgers and Hart Presented by George Abbott. Featuring Marty Wescott, Hal Le Roy and Richard Kollmar. 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30. (Last day.)

Movies

Keith Memorial—
"Nurse Edith Cavell," starring Anna Neagle. 9:35 a m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "The Day the Bookies Wept," featuring Joe Penner and Betty Grable. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:40.

Brookline Village—
"Sweepstakes Winner," with Marie Wilson and Allen Jenkins. 4:10, 7:05, 10. Also "The Man Who Dared," with Charles Grapewin. 2:20, 5:30, 8:25.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blondie Take a Vacation." 1:45, 4:55, 8:10. Also "The Man in the Iron Mask," with Louis Hayward, Joan Bennett and Warren William. 3:05, 6:15, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Here I am a Stranger," featuring Richard Greene, Richard Dix and Brenda Joyce. Fenway: 1:10, 4:05, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Hawaiian Nights," with Mary Carlisle and Johnny Downs. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:40, 8:25.

University—
"Our Leading Citizen," with Bob Burns. 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. Also Lew Ayres in "These Glamour Girls." 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: Judy Garland in "The Wizard of Oz." 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. Also "The Jones Family in Hollywood." 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"One Against the World," "Yankee Doodle Goes to Town," "Public Hobby Number One," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Man in the Iron Mask," with Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. Scollay: 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. Modern: 11:05 a m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. Also "What a Life," with Jackie Cooper and Betty Lou Keim. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:15. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Four Feathers," 2:50, 5:45, 8:45. Also The Jones Family in "Quick Millions." 1:50, 4:45, 7:45. Tomorrow: "The Man in the Iron Mask." 2:10, 5:25, 8:45. Also "It Could Happen to You." 4, 7:20.

Repertory—
"Kentucky," with Loretta Young and Richard Green. Also "While New York Sleeps," featuring Michael Whalen. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Andy Hardy Has Spring Fever," featuring Mickey Rooney. Also "Stage Coach," with Claire Trevor.

Tremont—
"Wuthering Heights," with Merle Oberon. Also "Honolulu," with Eleanor Powell. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Rose Marie," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "Hold That Co-Ed," with John Barrymore.

Fine Arts—
"Port of Shadows" (French), featuring Jean Gabin, Michel Simon and Michele Morgan. 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. Also 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:20.

Normandie—
"Great Waltz," with Luise Rainer. Also "Young Mr. Lincoln," featuring Henry Fonda and Alice Brady.

Trans-Lux—
"Stanley and Livingstone," with Spencer Tracy, Nancy Kelly and Richard Greene. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Unexpected Father," with Baby Sandy and Mischa Auer. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:30.

Uptown—
"In Name Only," featuring Carole Lombard, Cary Grant and Kay Francis. 1:08, 4:45, 8:20. Also "The Man in the Iron Mask." 2:45, 6:20, 10.

Metropolitan—
"Honeymoon in Bali," with Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll and Allan Jones. 10 a. m., 12:54, 3:48, 6:42, 9:36. Also "Pride of the Bluegrass," with Edith Fellows. 11:45 a. m., 2:39, 5:33, 8:27.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Bachelor Mother," starring Ginger Rogers and David Niven. Also "It Could Happen to You," with Stuart Irwin and Gloria Stuart. Daily, except Sundays, 2:30 and 7:45.

RKO-Boston—
"Two Bright Boys," featuring Jackie Cooper and Freddie Bartholomew. 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 1:45, 3:55, 6:05, 8:15, 10:25. Stage: Eddie Cantor and his new radio show, "The Mad Russian." 10:45 a. m., 12:55, 3:05, 5:15, 7:25, 9:35.

State and Orpheum—
Wallace Beery in "Thunder Afloat." Orpheum: 9:35. Both theaters: 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:10. Also "Fast and Furious," featuring Franchot Tone and Ann Sothern. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Walton Hubbard, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in South Congregational Church, Peabody Square, Peabody, 3:30 p. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Entertainment à la Carte At New England Food Show

Magicians, midgets, free grocery baskets, hints and helps to cooks, snappy snacks for Sunday night supper, Jane Withers in songs, dances, and impersonations; new foods to appeal to the epicurean infant en route from the bottle stage to more solid diet, and the "Hobbyland" display of Moïse Potvin are all helping merrily forward the New England Food Exposition which opened this afternoon at the Boston Garden.

Against a definitely contrasting setting of tropical palms and skies suggestive of night among the South Sea Islands the New England independent grocers and nationally distributed food products manufacturers have set up more than 100 exhibits. The show will continue through the evening of Saturday, Oct. 21. Cooking classes will be held each day at 2 and 8 p. m., and the food used in the demonstration will be distributed among the audience.

Tobin as Host

Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, officiated at the opening, representing Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, whose duties took him out of the city. Monday will be Mayor's Day, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin acting as host at a three o'clock reception.

Attendance records promise to be a tie between the classes on "meals in the modern manner," employing all sorts of gadgets such as a pear and apple slicer which with one push of the hand separates the fruit into eight neat segments and a smooth cylinder of a core; and the remarkable display of hand-carved miniatures by Moïse Potvin, native of the Province of Quebec, and now a resident of Rhode Island.

Mr. Potvin has made almost everything with his jack knife, except money, but after all, he will tell you, "I get more satisfaction in giving the public more than their money's worth." He has been traveling about the country with his models since people first began to notice them, in 1925.

Mr. Potvin was first a loom fixer and weaver, with drawing, painting, and theatricals for a hobby, and then became a violin maker by trade. He made 160 violins and repaired more than 1,000, but the talkies and other developments reduced his business to the vanishing point. He had taught music a little and tried his hand at melodrama. He wrote a few French comic songs and, he confesses, "I was a rotten singer but quite popular."

Minatures Attract

Sign painting kept him going for a few years. Then, eventually, the craft which had been his hobby became his living, and he began to travel with his unique collection, the product of a fertile imagination and a truly skillful hand. Whatever Mr. Potvin has composed has been executed in the most painstaking detail.

The blacksmith's shop which works mechanically, by electricity, and is five feet long and four feet high, by three feet in width, contains horses which move their heads against each other, a dog that waggles its tongue in a panting motion, and two white-headed checker players in the foreground who warm up to their game to the extent of banging their fists down on the board. Sparks fly from the anvil, and assistants move about in the red glow of a very convincing forge.

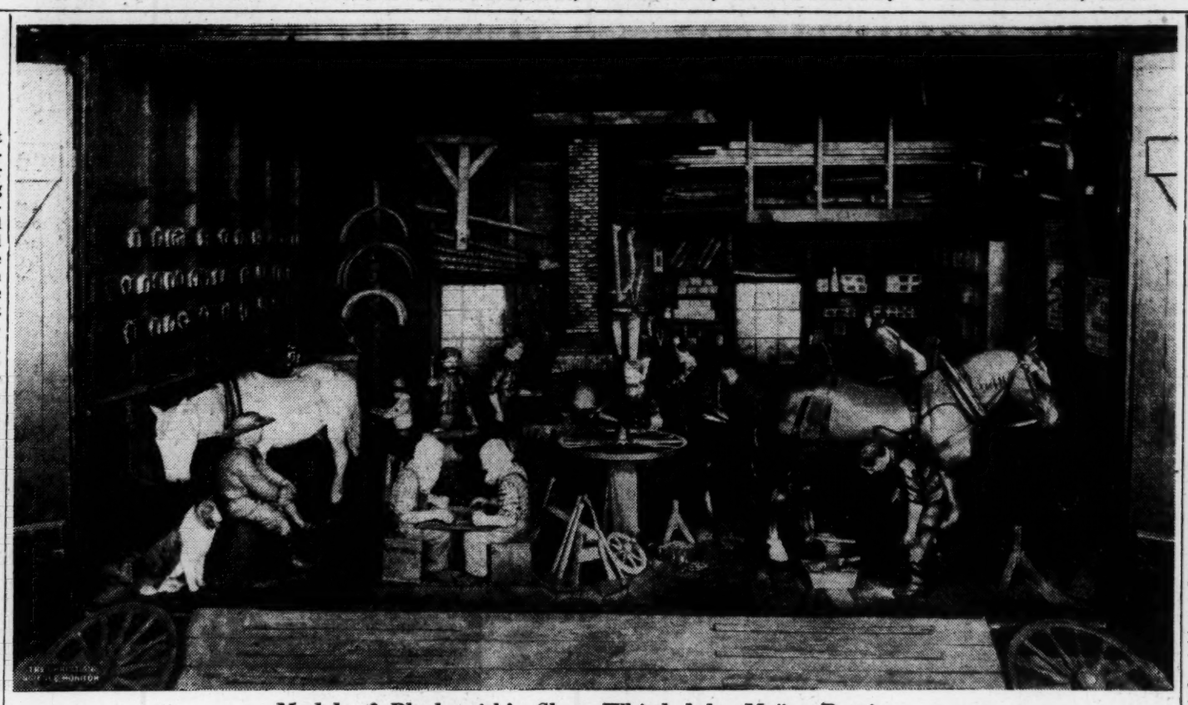
A "little bit of Ireland," is complete with thatched cot, donkey cart, woman churning, men sharpening a scythe at a grindstone, and cocks on the roof. A stampede of 70 head of Texas cattle has amazing vigor, in the natural colored wood, and is replete with cactus, mesquite, and lariat-throwing cowboys. The figures in this model are stationary, but the cattle make a mooing sound when the current is turned on.

Lesson Taught

What Mr. Potvin designates "a great moral lesson" is illustrated by his model, "Story Without Words," such a contrast to his "Home Sweet Home" that, as the circular puts it, "the visitor gasps with astonishment." This also goes into motion at a push of the button. The villain of the piece is a drunkard father. He lifts his bottle up and down, while the mother in the background rubs linen in a wash tub; the cat licks the neglected dishes in the sink, and a mouse scampers out of its hole and apparently finding nothing to eat, scampers back again.

"Home Sweet Home" has everything that a family could wish for in a stage living room set—hand-carved panelled walls and ceiling; inlaid floors, carved furniture, contented figures around a piano, and miniature violin and 'cello. There is, and one concludes that Mr. Potvin couldn't have left that out, a violin maker's shop, with all the side pieces and bows and frets and bridge and keys, as well as the work bench, figure of the violin maker, and fiddles that nobody came back for, as natural as can be.

The Roosevelt Cabinet, built up from close study of portraits, shows the President and all his Cabinet members of 1933 in solemn conclave assembled. The inlaid floor contains more than 2,500 pieces of mahogany, maple, and walnut. Each figure is intricately carved in gumwood. In front of the President are a telephone, papers, pens, blotter, an imitation of the Democratic donkey, a miniature microphone, and ink well, and other objects, all carefully whittled out.



Model of Blacksmith's Shop Whittled by Moïse Potvin

One of jackknife hobby scenes in his series now on exhibition at New England Foods Exposition and Home Appliance Show—Boston Garden

Altered Narcotic Statute Advised for Longer Sentence

Revision of the Federal narcotic laws to impose more stringent sentences upon purveyors of drugs and narcotics, that this illegal traffic may be stamped out, was urged by Judge Francis J. W. Ford in Federal District Court.

Judge Ford pronounced his views on the efficacy of the present laws to reduce narcotic traffic as he sentenced five defendants who had pleaded guilty to indictments of violating the narcotic laws.

"I know of a need for a special statute providing for increased punishment and penalties for conspiracy charges in this type of case," declared the Judge. "I recognize your difficulties," he said to Assistant District Attorney William T. McCarty, "in getting the men behind the scenes who take young men and use them as tools, encompassing their ruin."

The conspiracy charge relates to the management and direction of an unlawful act, and it was presumed by those who heard the Judge's pronouncement from the bench that he wants to see the present narcotic statutes altered, in order that proper convictions, with long sentences, may be obtained. This would strike at ringleaders in the traffic.

Turning to the case of Armadeo F. Florino, who had pleaded guilty to charges and stood before the bench, Judge Ford said to Mr. McCarty:

"I wish you had evidence and could properly convict this man on charges of aiding and abetting. I would probably recommend a 10-year stentence in the Federal penitentiary." Judge Ford described Florino as a menace to society; Florino, of the West End, recently served in a Federal penitentiary on counterfeiting charges.

The Judge then turned to the clerk and said: "Mr. Clerk, you will pass sentence on this man of 18 months in the Federal penitentiary and my regrets I cannot give him any more." Attaches and others familiar with this type of case noted that Judge Ford spoke out with more feeling and vigor than has been heard for some time in the Court.

At one point in his pronouncement, Judge Ford declared he wanted a message sent to all young men that it is dynamite to play with drugs.

The other four defendants sentenced with Florino today were: Nicholino Giagando, of Cambridge, six months in the house of correction; John Lochiatto, of Medford, 18 months in the Federal penitentiary, five-year suspended sentence and five-year probation period to start after the jail sentence has been served; Charles A. Cassino, South End, 15 months in the Federal penitentiary; James Cassetta, of Roxbury, 18 months in the Federal penitentiary.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Georgia-Holy Cross	Reggie Child's Orchestra	Notre Dame-S. Methodist	Harvard-Chicago football	Sport reports
5:15	football game	Reggie Child's Orchestra	football game	game	Sport reports
5:30	Eddy Duchin's Or.	Benny Carter's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Eddy Duchin's Or.	Benny Carter's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Sport program	News Service
6:00	News; "Headlines"	News; music; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Dance Orchestra	News; sports	"Football Roundup"	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mount-	Talk; music	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Talk; war news	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	Football results	Political talk
7:00	People's Platform:	"Message of Israel"	"People's Quiz"	Sport reports	Jack Melvin's Orch.
7:15	Informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	"People's Quiz"	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	"Gay Nineties Re-	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Art for Your Sake";	Political talk	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45	vue"; variety	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	with Rockwell Kent	"Curtain Calls"	Political talk
8:00	"America on	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Concert Orchestra	Dance Orchestra	Kerry Dances
8:15	Wheels"; talks	Sen. H. C. Lodge, Jr.	Concert Orchestra	Dance Orchestra	Fire Prevention Week
8:30	"Bluegrass Brevi-	Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, on	"Stop Me If You've	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	ties"; variety	"Neutrality"	Heard This One"	Hawaiian music	Texas Ramblers
9:00	Your Hit Parade;	National Barn Dance;	"Hall of Fun"; music	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	vocalist; quintet;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	and variety	"Sons of the Pioneers"	cal Album"
9:30	M. Warnow's Or.	Hoe Shots; Maple City	"Death Valley Days";	"Rhythm Rascals"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Four; comedy; orch.	dramatization	"Fiesta Time"	cal Album"
10:00	Serenade"	NBC Symphony Orches-	Benny Goodman's Orch.;	"Tropical Serenade"	News Service
10:15	Judith Arlen, songs	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	vocalist	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	conductor	Arch Oboler's Plays:	"Music by Moonlight"	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	NBC Symphony Orches-	"The Word"	"Music by Moonlight"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00	News report	tra, Arturo Toscanini,	News Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	L. Noble's Orch.	conductor	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Rollo Hudson's Orchestra
11:30	Tommy Reynolds	News; sports; weather	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
11:45	Orchestra	Dance Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	"Sunday Morning	War news; music	War news; Organ and	Dudley Carollers	
8:15	Prelude"	Instrumental trio	Xylophone recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	'Treasure Trails of Song'	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45	Circle	'Treasure Trails of Song'	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	Today in Europe	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Turn Back the Clock"	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Church of the Air"
9:15	Sports talk; news	Bus"; children's prgrm	"Tom Terris"	nade"; recording	"Church of the Air"
9:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Sunday Drivers"; so-	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Concert Orchestra
9:45	Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's prgrm	loists; orchestra	nade"; recording	Concert Orchestra
10:00	Church of the Air	"Tone Pictures"	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air	"Tone Pictures"	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30	"March of Games"	Morning Musicale; A.	Barry McKinley, songs;	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45	"March of Games"	Kirilloff, director	The Kidoodlers	Church Service	Religious Service
11:00	War news; "News	News; weather; Journal	"Romance Melodies";	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15	and Rhythm"	Relay from Honolulu	vocalists; orchestra	Church Service	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Old South Church	"Southernaires"; male	Guitar soloist	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
11:45	Old South Church	quartet	Children's drama	Church Service	The Italian Hour
12:00	News Service	Music Hall: Symphony	Drama; music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15	"Gems of Melody"	Orchestra; Erno Rapee,	Drama; music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30	Salt Lake City	conductor; Henrietta	"On the Joy Vacation-	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45	Choir; war news	Schumann, pianist	al guidance program	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	Piano soloist	"Pilgrimage of Poetry"	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Beacon St. Window	Network program	Religious program	Political talk	Portuguese Hour
1:30	Pianist; William	"Diversion Without Ex-	News Service	Harp soloist	Portuguese Hour
1:45	Allen White	ertion"; music	"Concert Miniatures"	The Hitmakers; orch.	Portuguese Hour
2:00	Political talk	Great Plays: Sophocles'	NBC String Symphony	"Mystery History"; quiz	"Voice of Israel"
2:15	Network program	"Antigone"	Concert	program	"Voice of Israel"
2:30	"So You Think You	Great Plays: Sophocles'	University of Chicago	"Let's Go Back to the	"Voice of Israel"
2:45	Know Music"	"Antigone"	Round Table	Bible"	"Voice of Israel"
3:00	New York Philhar-	"Melodies for Milady"	"I Want a Divorce";	Drama and music	"Friends of Mine"
3:15	monic - Symphony	"Bookman's Notebook"	dramatic sketch	Drama and music	Irish Minstrels
3:30	Orchestra; John	News; "Your Station"	News from Europe	"Waltz Time"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	Barbirolli, cond.	Sid Reinherz, pianist	"Chats About Dogs"	"Haven of Rest"	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	N. Y. Philharmonic-	National Vespers: Dr.	"Music for Moderns"	Religious Hour	Italian Amateur Hour
4:15	Orchestra; John	Harry E. Fosdick	"Music for Moderns"	Religious Hour	Italian Amateur Hour
4:30	Barbirolli, conduc-	Musicale	"The Shadow"; drama-	Religious Hour	Sheloh Kall's Choir
4:45	tor; news	"Garden Gossips"	tization	Religious Hour	Sheloh Kall's Choir
5:00	"Hobby Lobby";	Moylan Sisters, songs	Vocalists; orchestra	Concert Internationale	Young People's Church
5:15	Dave Elman, m. c.	News Service	Network program	Political talk	Young People's Church
5:30	Ben Bernie and All	Metropolitan Opera Au-	Paul Wing's Spelling	Symphonic Hour	Young People's Church
5:45	the Lads	ditions of the Air	Bee	Symphonic Hour	Young People's Church
6:00	Silver Theater;	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Musicale	"Musical Steelmakers";	News Service
6:15	dramatization	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Soprano and organ	variety program	Political talk
6:30	"Gateway to Holly-	Paul Laval's Orchestra	News Service	Shep Field's Orchestra	"Sundown Serenade"
6:45	wood"; variety	Paul Laval's Orchestra	Popular music	Shep Field's Orchestra	Political talk
7:00	The War This Week	Dinah Shore, songs	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	"Cottage Hawaiians"
7:15	The War This Week	News from Europe	comedy; orchestra	Richard M. Russell	"The Friendly Singer"
7:30	Screen Guild Thea-	"Mr. District Attorney";	Rudy Vallee's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:45	ter"; variety	dramatic sketch	Rudy Vallee's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Billy Paine, tenor
8:00	Orson Welles and	Network program	Don Ameche; Nelson	American Forum of the	"Odd Bits of News"
8:15	Wendy Barrie in	Network program	Eddy; Edgar Bergen;	Air; Senators McNary	"Rhythmic Romance"
8:30	John Galsworthy's	"Festival of Music"	Merle Oberon; Vera	and Barkley on "Neu-	Dramatization
8:45	"Escape"	"Festival of Music"	Vague; orchestra	trality"	Dramatization
9:00	Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:15	Hour; Symphony	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:30	Orchestra; Helen	Irene Rich, sketch	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things";
9:45	Traubel, soprano	"Sports Newsreel"	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	orchestra
10:00	Mayor Tobin, Den-	War news; "Voice of	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"Good Will Hour"	"Back Home Hour"
10:15	nis Dooley, etc.	Hawaii"	Orchestra; guests	"Good Will Hour"	"Back Home Hour"
10:30	Sports; news	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Primrose String Quartet;	"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45	Organ recital	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Beethoven festival	"Good Will Hour"	New England Fellow-
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Concert Orchestra	ship program
11:15	Tommy Tucker's Or.	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra	Weather Service	Jack Jenny's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classi-
11:30	Frankie Masters'	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Jack Jenny's Orchestra	cal Album"
11:45	Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Johnny Magee's Orch.	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	News; Lanny Ross	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Network speaker
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	"Right to Happiness"	"Lorenzo Jones"	Hillbilly music	Leslie Parker, tenor
11:30	"Big Sister"; play	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical Calisthenics	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Radio Garden Club	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Checkerboard Time	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian String Music	Sports; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian String Music	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"Accordiana"	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Hitmakers"; orchestra	Organ recital
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Organ recital
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Read-	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	"Down South"; music
2:15	Dramatization	ing"; dramatization	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Wyoming Steve"; music
2:30	"Your Family"	Rochester Civic Orch.	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Word Dramas"	Jean Evans, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	Rochester Civic Orch.	Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service
3:00	"Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15	"Society Girl"	"The Chase Twins"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"
3:30	News Service	Gordon Gifford, songs	"Pepper Young's Family"	Bob Miller's Orchestra	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"
3:45	Community Bulletin	News; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Organ recital	"Organ Melodies"
4:00	"Matinee Prome-	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	Government Reports	Sport reports
4:15	nade"; orchestra	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"Manhatters"; orch.	Sport reports
4:30	Science talk	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Wayne West, songs	"Console Airs"
4:45	Network program	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	"Gypsy Caravan"	"Continental Strings"
5:00	Dramatic sketch	Bruce Baker's Orchestra	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	Eddie Lee	Bruce Baker's Orchestra	"Against the Storm"	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama; music	Dance Interlude	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	News; sports	"Football Roundup"	Political talk	Italian Review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Dinner Dance	Talk; "Musical Ren-	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	dezvous"	Sport reports	Political talk
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Dance Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Political talks
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	Collegiate Reporter	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	"Voices of Yesterday"	Political talk; news
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45	serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	"Tune-Up Time";	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Political talk	Texas Ramblers
8:15	vocalist; orchestra	Holmes"; sketch	Lou; songs; orchestra	Political talk	Lewis Craddock, songs
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False";	Margaret Speaks; so-	Political talk	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Sheldon; War news	"True or False"	prano; orchestra	Clement A. Norton	Ruth Catlin; P. Powers
9:00	Douglas Fairbanks,	Army Recruiting Progr'm	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Jr.; Sir Cedric	Allen Roth's Orchestra	program	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album"
9:30	Hardwicke in "If	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Alec Templeton Time:	"Author, Author!"; lit-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	I Were King"	Paul Martin's Orchestra	piano; chorus; orch.	erary game	cal Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Dance Music	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Dance Music	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	National Radio Forum	"G Men in Action"	"Pageant of Melody";	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Talk; weather	National Radio Forum	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orches-	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	tra; soloists	Political talk; sports
11:15	Political talk	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Cong. Martin Smith	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:30	Shep Field's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Lucius Beebe; Eddy	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:45	Shep Field's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Duchin's Orchestra	News Service

Cambridge Plan Gets More Time?

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Nathan Straus, United States Housing Administrator, notified Representative Arthur D. Healey (D), Massachusetts, Wednesday he was considering extending the deadline for Cambridge, Mass., to approve a $4,500,000 allocation for a slum clearance development.

Although the date for approval expired last week, Mr. Healey said Mr. Straus informed him a decision would be reached within a few days on whether the housing agency would hold the funds until Cambridge voters had a chance to express their views on the proposed project in a referendum next month.

Kindergarten Plan Denied

A request to allow children younger than five and a half years of age to attend a private kindergarten in one of the Quincy public schools was refused today on the grounds that it would establish a dangerous precedent and tend towards lowering the admittance age.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Oct. 15

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Oct. 15

5:00 p. m. — WRUL (11.73mc), Devotional program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Oct. 16

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:15	WORL	920kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	11.73mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Oct. 16

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Station WRUL

For Sunday, Oct. 15

(11.73mc-25.6m and 6.04mc-49.6m)

2:00 p. m.—Albanian-American Group.
2:30 p. m.—Stringed Music.
2:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program conducted by Nicholas Cockinos (in Greek and English).
4:30 p. m.—"Join Us in Singing Hymns."
5:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature," Prof. John C. Scammell, Boston University; "The Romantic Novel—'Lady of the Lake.'"
6:00 p. m.—Suite for Orchestra.
6:15 p. m.—"The Quakers in World Service."
6:45 p. m.—Organ Music.

For Monday, Oct. 16

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: Elements of Television: Dr. C. Davis Belcher. "Television Transmitters."

11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners.

Symphony Season Opens

The Arts in Boston

The music season in Boston is now formally opened. Yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra rose as one man in its customary initial recognition of its conductor's entrance, and the greeting was continued by the audience which not only stood, but also clapped vociferously. These rites concluded, Dr. Koussevitzky began a program that listed: d'Indy, Symphonic Variations, "Istar," Op. 42; Debussy, "La Mer," Trois Esquisses Symphoniques; Beethoven, Symphony No. 3 in E flat major, "Eroica," Op. 55.

With its personnel almost intact despite the war, the orchestra played with the smoothness and suavity which distinguishes it in mid-season. After all, there are some advantages in a schedule which keeps an orchestra active very nearly the year round. The sense of awareness is not lost through lack of rehearsals; and it was this characteristic which came to the fore with considerable emphasis in the performance of "Istar" and "La Mer."

"Istar" is probably the most pretentious of d'Indy's output, everything considered; it at least has been accorded more performances by this orchestra than any other of his works, although the Symphony in B flat is a close second. It requires a nice sense of proportion in the conductor who essays it, since the work, as students of orchestral scores know, begins at the end and proceeds backward to the beginning—musically speaking. It is comparatively easy for a conductor to overplay the opening and thus have little left in reserve for the end; but Dr. Koussevitzky is seldom guilty of this mistake, and yesterday afternoon he gave a performance which compelled admiration.

Persons interested in such things have of late been exposed to various sorts of compositions inspired by the sea. Works for orchestra alone and in company with well trained voices have been offered. Aside from the music itself, the listener discovers an interesting thesis in the methods employed by the different composers. Debussy, of course, leans heavily upon his own style of writing, though in "La Mer" his tonal idiosyncrasies are not so apparent as in "L'Apres-midi d'un Faune" or "Nocturnes." He contrives to picture the sea in its varying moods although his orchestration is never obvious nor do his measures smite the ear, even though his sea thunder may roar. "La Mer" is another opus in which a conductor may easily miss the point. Dr. Koussevitzky comes directly to it, and with admirable results.

The performance of the "Eroica" stirred enormous enthusiasm. Especially impressive was the playing of the second movement, Marcia funebre. G. M. S.

N. H. Earthquakes Puzzle Experts

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 14 (AP)—A Harvard expert said yesterday seismologists were unable to assign a definite cause for New Hampshire earthquakes—three of which gave the southern part of the State a mild shaking Wednesday.

Reports of tremblors in Tilton, Northfield, Sanbornton, Derry, East Manchester, and Goffston coincided with recordings at the Harvard University seismograph station at Harvard, Mass. The seismologist, Dr. L. Don Leet, timed the tremors at 11:12 a. m., 1:45 p. m., and 1:48 p. m., and said they occurred about 30 miles north of the station.

Dr. Leet said the first two quakes were light but he described the third—which lasted about a minute—as a "normal, shark shock." He said seismologists have studied Granite State quakes since 1933 and have found them occurring on a line from Lake Winnipesaukee south to West Chelmsford, Mass., but have not been able to determine the cause.

Changes Allowed N. E. Radio Stations

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—Several New England radio stations were increased in power, and one was permitted to move from Vermont to New Hampshire by current action of the Federal Communications Commission.

WLNH, Laconia, N. H., was allowed an increase in power to 250 watts, unlimited time, from an old power of 100 watts, night, 250 watts, daytime.

WNBX, the Tri-State Broadcasting Corporation's station at Springfield, Vt., was allowed to move to Keene, N. H., and to continue on its present frequency of 1,260 kilocycles and power of 1,000 watts, unlimited time.

WBRK, Pittsfield, Mass., was permitted an increase in power to 250 watts, unlimited time, from its former power of 100 watts, night, and 250 watts, daytime.

Merritt Parkway Tolls Include 2,000,000 Dimes

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 14 (AP)—Toll collectors on the Merritt Parkway have taken in more than 2,000,000 dimes since the road fee went into effect early last summer.

They also have taken in a few counterfeit quarters and half dollars as well as coins minted by Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Great Britain and Ecuador slipped over on them by motorists during rush hours.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by the Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 1:15 p. m., WORL, 920kc.

Today on Short Waves

PRAGUE—6:55, Saturday Night Concert. OLR4A, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.

ROME—7:30, News in English; Chamber Music. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg. 30.5 m.

BERLIN—8:15, News and Economic Review in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

MADRID—8:25 News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.

LONDON—8:45, "In Town Tonight." GSF, 15.14 meg., 19.8 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSB, 9.51 meg., 31.5 m.

CARACAS—9:00, Dance Music. YV5RC, 51.7 m., 5.9 meg.

HEREDIA—9:00, "Voice of Costa Rica." T14NRH, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m

PARIS—10:20, Talk in English by P. J. Archinard, TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

PARIS—11:00, Leading Press Articles (in English), TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6m.

LONDON—11:15, Variety, GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSB, 9.51 meg., 31.5 m.

FRANKLIN UNION
TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

Announces a series of five free evening lectures and demonstrations to acquaint the public with recent progress in the various sciences.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 8 P. M.
"The Transmutation of Elements and Its Modern Applications"
by Robley D. Evans, Ph.D., Professor of Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 8 P. M.
"The Mechanics of Vision"
by Theodore L. Terry, M.D., Harvard Medical School.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 8 P. M.
"Waves, Words and Wires"
by J. O. Perrine, Ph.D., of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

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Hartford Symphony Society Opens Winter Season Oct. 24

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—Hartford is soon to hear the first performance of its newly reorganized symphony orchestra. The Hartford Symphony Society has announced the opening concert, with Leon Barzin conducting, on the evening of Oct. 24.

This is not the orchestra's first season, but it is the first in which the organization has appeared as a fully professional, self-supporting group. The concert season opening this month is the realization of a dream for those who have fostered the orchestra, hoping some day to see Hartford listed among the cities maintaining their own symphony organizations.

Started as a relief project, the orchestra this year is relying for the first time entirely on its own efforts and the subscriptions of its friends. There will be no subsidy this year from government funds.

Plans for Winter Season

After two weeks of daily rehearsals, laying the groundwork for the season, Francis Goodwin, 2d, President of the Symphony Society, has outlined plans for the coming winter. There will be five concerts in Hartford, but that is not all. There will be concerts also in Danbury, Meriden and Torrington. There probably will be others in Norwich, New London, Bristol and Middletown. First-chair men will give a series of demonstration lectures on their instruments at the Avery memorial.

This announcement indicates the future Mr. Goodwin sees for the orchestra. With Hartford as headquarters he hopes to have it serve the State. Towns which cannot support an orchestra of their own and cannot finance a series of concerts by a visiting orchestra would be able, he believes, to subscribe for a single concert. Others, even smaller, could have concerts by a smaller group. For educational purposes the society could supply a string quartet, a woodwind quartet, or soloists.

Will Vary Programs

Programs will bring original works as well as the familiar compositions. In the opening concert Mr. Barzin and the orchestra will give the American premier of Jean Rivier's Symphony No. 3 in G Major for Strings. Frank Sheridan, American pianist, will be guest soloist.

Later in the year, probably in December, the orchestra will give the first performance of Francois de Bourgnignon's new symphony, entitled "Puzzle." The Belgian composer asked that Mr. Barzin be the first to conduct his work.

Another world premiere will be the Requiem by Guy Ropartz for orchestra, mixed chorus and soprano soloist. Mr. Goodwin said three of the city's choral groups will be invited to participate. The performance probably will be in February.

Milk Price Blended Shows Rise

The current 5.7 cents a hundredweight increase in the blended price to producers in the Boston milk shed, for September, was attributed today to a sharp rise in the price of class two milk, by Samuel W. Tator, Federal Milk Administrator for Boston.

The raising of the price to $1.996 a hundredweight was made, said Mr. Tator, despite a seasonal decline in the sales of class one—fluid—milk. In September, he reported, producers received $1.378 per hundredweight for class two milk at country plants, compared with $1.206 the previous month.

A contributing factor in the increased price of class two milk, Mr. Tator explained, is the rise in the price at New York of casein—now used in the manufacture of paints and plastics—from 12.5 cents a pound at the beginning of September to 20 cents at the end of the month.

Fall River Milk Issues Are Discussed

WESTPORT Mass., Oct. 14 (AP)—The U. S. Department of Agriculture continued today a hearing on whether to draft a new amended Federal marketing order for the Fall River milk marketing area.

Producers differed during the first day of the hearing yesterday relative to methods of computing the blended price of milk in the market. The Fall River Milk Producers' Association, Inc., argued for continuation of the market-wide pool as contained in the present order, while the New England Milk Producers' Association urged an individual dealer pool plan.

The latter plan would require that minimum producer prices be based on the use to which the milk is put by the dealer to whom the producer delivered it, while the present plan is to base producer prices on the use of all milk delivered to the market regardless of the dealer to whom it is delivered.

Both groups, citing drought damage and higher grain and hay prices, backed an increase in the present price of class 1 milk—$3.35 per hundredweight—but differed on the amount of the boost. The Fall River association endorsed a $3.60 price while the New England group suggested a price of $3.52, a price which is now being observed by dealers under an agreement. Continuation of that price, however, depends upon its inclusion in the Federal order.

Students of Radcliffe to Learn to Dance

By a Staff Photographer

Mary Small and Maclin Bocock, Seniors, in Russian Dance

This dance formation is typical of those which will be used by Katharine Schroeder, instructor of the dance at Radcliffe College, to illustrate the four lectures she has arranged to give during October and November for members of the college and their friends. Miss Schroeder taught dancing in English colleges and schools before coming to Radcliffe in 1937. She was a member of the Imperial Society of Dancing in London, and once performed before Queen Mary and the late King George at Covent Garden.

Merrimack River Anti-Flood Work Is Soon to Start

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKLIN, N. H.—Coleman Brothers, Inc., of Boston, who are to build the Federal flood control dam on the Pemigewasset River at Franklin Falls as part of the Federal flood control project for the Merrimack Valley, have stared the Merrimack Valley, have started and work will get under way shortly.

As there is considerable preliminary work to be done before large-scale operations can start, the contractor will operate with only a small force this fall and winter but a large crew is expected to be employed next summer.

Construction of the huge earthen dam is essentially a machine operation. Power shovels will be used to remove the various materials from near-by locations. Trucks will carry them to the dam site and a construction bridge will be used to simplify material transportation. Power packing machines will be used to pack the materials into the earthen dam which will have a clay core.

Cement construction will be confined to a section at the present river channel where a passageway will be constructed for the normal flowage of the river and this cement structure will run up through the dam to the control building which will be located on the top of the dam. Cement will also be used in the construction of over-flow spillways near the site where the present Franklin to Bristol highway passes through the dam site.

The preliminary work of clearing the dam site has been carried on under the United States Army Engineers with man-power obtained from the unemployed lists of this section. The next important move on the part of the Army Engineers will involve the purchase and clearing of property to fall within the area to be flooded by the reservoir.

Harvard Meal Schedule Secure

Apprehension that Massachusetts legislation, limiting the working hours of women, would upset the schedule of meals at Harvard by altering the activities of its waitresses, were set at rest yesterday by University officials. It is the opinion of Harvard attorneys that "employment in the University's dining halls is one of several types of employment which the law does not cover," a statement declared.

This view was subsequently upheld by the State Department of Labor and Industries.

Rumors that the new legislation, which goes into effect next Wednesday, would disrupt the meal schedule, confused a number of waitresses. They actually work eight hours, but it is stretched over 12, with rest periods between meals. The new law limits to a maximum of 10 the number of hours women may work, and specifies that only eight of those 10 may be active.

Around the Corner—

Day of Discovery—The Tourist Information booth on Boston Common got just about double its usual number of inquiries on Columbus Day, according to William F. Costello, who was on duty. The number generally runs to around 400 but the holiday saw more than 700 come to the window. They were mostly from the South, and most questions were about historical landmarks. Street questions, hotel, restaurant, theater, and shopping queries came along about in that order, said Mr. Costello. People using the subway Thursday were mostly theater-goers, according to a clerk at the Boylston Street entrance.

Landing or Rice Field?—The broad landing field of the East Boston Airport began to take on something of the aspect of a rice field yesterday afternoon. Every one of the five planes leaving after lunch was showered with rice and confetti by friends of couples departing for New York.

Discoverers—Into a Tremont Street "glorified" hamburger parlor on Columbus Day went three small adventurers from Chinatown. Leaving the familiar odors of chop suey and chow mein, they followed the trail of discovery into the midst of the well-filled, bulging—distinctly American—rolls.

Library Pails—The Italian tile roof of the Boston Public Library on Copley Square may be one of the most famous in the Country, but for some time its contemplation by library officials has not been an unmixed joy. About 300 leaks have developed in it, it appears. That means the placing—and periodic emptying—of numerous pails. Some of the buckets have had to be placed, even, under dripping ceilings in reading rooms, when rains have been particularly heavy.

This week, at last, the Boston City Council approved a transfer of $10,000 for repairs to the roof.

Leaks Mean Early Lunch—The public library is not the only institution in Boston troubled by leaks lately; the windows of the recently completed $5,000,000 Suffolk County Court House have been admitting water. And as an indirect result of this, the Court House lunch hour has been moved ahead half an hour. It seems that the union lunch hour of the men working on the windows is from 12:30 to 1:30 p. m., while the usual Court House hour is from 1 to 2 p. m. It was desirable to make the hours coincide. The union was inflexible.

Reciprocity—We have always regarded the South Station as strictly iron horse hunting grounds into which rubber-tired vehicles dared not venture much further than the taxi stands. We hardly expected, either, to see Union News Company restaurants stray away from such native railway haunts and to follow the concrete trails of the iron horse's gasoline-burning rivals.

But we had two surprises the other day. In the middle of the station's concourse we found a 1940 passenger car displayed—with jaws gaping as if to swallow up more commuting passenger traffic. And then, while perched on a stool in the oyster bar, we found notices on the back of the Union News menus advertising a typical roadside restaurant operated by that concern out in the suburbs on a route to the White Mountains.

Bottled Message—A ketchup bottle bobbing in the waters of Portsmouth, N. H., Harbor, caught the eye of John Smith of New Hampton, the other day. Casually he picked it up—and saw a paper inside.

It turned out to be a note set afloat 14 months before in a New Jersey stream by a North Plainfield boy, Albert Hedden, Jr.

The bottle had voyaged down the brook, into the Raritan River and up the Atlantic Coast.

"Big Bill" Stays—M. D. C. officer William Dennehy, affectionately known as "Big Bill" to the children who play on the Charles River Esplanade, announces that the rumors about his coming retirement are false. He has served 22 years as an M. D. C. officer, the last 12 of them on the Esplanade; and he has no intention of stepping down. So those who were apprehensive may rest assured. Children and dogs may disport themselves, and grown-ups may loll in the shade at their ease or walk briskly along the river bank. Under the capable eye of Officer Dennehy, law and order will continue to reign along the Charles River Esplanade.

Job of Meeting Human Needs Is Done by Service

Everything from how to get squirrels out of walls to questions involving serious problems comes under the heading of what Mrs. Eleanor S. Washburn, Director of the Information Service at the Boston Council of Social Agencies, and her assistants, have to answer in the course of the day.

The Service is just rounding out its third year.

"We are the focal point to which the public can turn when they want any questions answered about some 350 social agencies," Mrs. Washburn said. "We help ferret out the agencies which are actually charitable rackets," she added.

"Too, there are as many people who come in looking for source material for studies, not just scholars, but business for research, too. For instance, there was a company considering locating in a certain neighborhood, and they found we were the only place where they could find out about the people who lived in that neighborhood, their nationalities, housing, and everything, in general, that would tell about their income.

Mrs. Washburn finds this work affords her deepest satisfaction, for she feels she is helping people who are really worthwhile.

"The machinist who wanted a kit so that he could work again—deserving students seeking loans—the man whose wife needed a place to rest—there are hundreds of them. I like to think of them as they pass in a sort of human parade in the world somewhere, passing from want to happiness. We had 38 young people go on the air for 13 weeks last year, in a program sponsored by the Council, to tell how to get different kinds of jobs, and as an unexpected by-product of that, 37 of the 38 got jobs themselves, and the 38th obtained a scholarship."

Motion Picture Technique Shown

The technique of motion-picture making was shown at Robinson Hall, Harvard, this week with Selznick International's "Tom Sawyer" as the working model.

The preparation of the script, its revision in accordance with Hays office rulings, the casting problems, the construction of properties — all these details are illustrated in the special exhibit, which originated in the Selznick studios in California and is now touring the country under the auspices of the Museum of Modern Art, New York.

In the making of "Tom Sawyer," the hero was not even allowed to go fishing before investigators had made certain that tin cans were in use in 1845. Extensive research into the customs, commerce, and people of the age was made, even before a line of script was written.

Then, the exhibit demonstrates, script was prepared; but this was not a simple job, for constant revision to satisfy British and American censors was necessary. To get just the right "Tom," 25,000 children were interviewed. To be sure anachronisms did not creep in, every detail of the properties—down to Injun Joe's wig,—was checked with the research experts. Not until all this was complete could a single "shot" be taken.

Bodyguard Transferred

Transfer of State Police Lieutenant Theodore W. Johnson back to the detective division was announced by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. Lieutenant Johnson has been acting as the Governor's bodyguard, but is needed back at State Police headquarters because of a shortage at this time, the Governor said. He will be available to the Governor, if needed.

76 'Associates' Are Named By Harvard House Masters

Final choice of 76 "Associate" or "Non-resident" House members has been made this week by the Masters of the seven undergraduate Houses at Harvard. These appointees fill the vacancies which were created last June to accommodate undergraduates who, for one reason or another, could not be given regular dormitory rooms.

Repeated and vocal student protest led to the creation of the category of "Non-resident" House member. For a number of years it had been the rule and not the exception for several hundred men to fail to "make the Houses"—simply because there wasn't enough room for everyone. Finally a compromise was suggested by the Student Council: why couldn't each House take in a few men, allow them to eat in the dining halls, use the libraries and game rooms, and join in the social activities? They need not be given regular rooms, but if vacancies did occur, they would be first in line.

This was the scheme finally adopted, but only after thousands of words had been spoken and scores of pages of printed matter had been distributed. The Masters felt that admission of outside men would endanger the feeling of House unity which they had carefully built up, and in order to convince them the Student Council investigated and issued reports, the Crimson wrote editorials, the Student Union prepared statements, the Freshmen petitioned, and one group went so far as to prepare a parody on Jonathan Swift's satirical essay, "A Modest Proposal," to argue its case.

To date, 131 men have been taken care of: 55 who were made "associates" last June have been given permanent rooms.

Wage Exemptions Meet Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 14—Opposition to any exemptions for learners in the cotton textile and woolen industries from the minimums set under the Federal Wages and Hours Act was expressed yesterday by Joseph A. Salerno, Massachusetts Director of Textile Workers Union of America, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

A minimum wage of 32½ cents an hour is scheduled to go into effect for the cotton textile industry on Oct. 24, and a minimum of 36 cents has been recommended by the woolen industry committee. Mr. Salerno said he was especially opposed to any exemption in the woolen and worsted industry, concentrated in New England.

"Nothing whatsoever should be done which will in any way tend to defeat the purposes of the Wages and Hours Act," he said.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Wagner and Freemasonry

By Max Graf

Formerly Professor of Music History at the State Academy of Music in Vienna

The knowledge that Wagner possessed of the symbols and rituals of Freemasonry is so vast that the question arises as to the manner in which he arrived at this knowledge. I am able to contribute to the answering of this question with some unearthed material for which I am indebted to the kindness of friends who complied with my wishes by investigating several German lodges at a time when it was still possible to look into the relation between Richard Wagner and the Freemasonry of his time.

First of all, it has been possible to establish that Richard Wagner, the child, was already surrounded by Freemasons. Wagner's father had been a Freemason. After his father's death, the Masons took care of the bereaved family, and one of Wagner's brothers was educated at the Institute of the Freemasons in Dresden through a scholarship which the Masons procured for him. Wagner's stepfather, the actor Ludwig Friedrich Geyer, who married Wagner's mother five months after her husband's passing, was also a Freemason. On Feb. 29, 1804, Geyer—whom Wagner considered his true father—became a member of the lodge "Ferdinand, zur Glückseligkeit" in Magdeburg.

* * *

It is remarkable that this was the same lodge with which the stepson of Geyer should have become connected 30 years later. In the fall of 1834 the music director, Richard Wagner, aged 20, took over his new position in Magdeburg. In the musical life of Magdeburg, the concerts which were organized by the lodge "Ferdinand, zur Glückseligkeit" were of great importance, and the following notice from the records of the lodge shows that the music director of Magdeburg was interested in the concerts as an auditor: "To Mr. Wagner, one complimentary ticket may be granted."

But Wagner did not remain a listener at these concerts of the lodge of Magdeburg. He conducted some of his own works at these concerts, as for instance, the overture to his opera, "Die Feen," on Jan. 10, 1835, and a New Year's "Overture" to the festival play: "On the Beginning of the New Year, 1835, by Wilhelm Schmale, the music by Director Richard Wagner."

At this epoch the relations of Wagner to Freemasonry were very active, nevertheless I do not consider this the decisive time to account for the interest of Wagner in Masonic ideas. It was later that men entered into Wagner's life who were of such importance that they could interest a genius like Wagner in Masonic ideas, and could fill an artist of Wagner's rank with such an enthusiasm that he was inspired to translate these ideas into poetic pictures.

The greatest man among the Freemasons whom Richard Wagner met was his friend Franz Liszt. Liszt had been admitted to the chapter "Zur Einigkeit" in Frankfurt. The celebrated master of the chair, Kloss, had conducted his initiation. Liszt was promoted to the second and third degrees in the chapter "Zur Eintracht" in Berlin. The great musician was closely connected with the Masonic life. He often gave concerts at the lodges, was a great benefactor, and always exercised a readiness to help according to the laws of Freemasonry.

* * *

One of the most important personalities in Freemasonry during Wagner's time was Wagner's brother-in-law, Prof. Oswald Marbach, the husband of Wagner's sister, Rosalie. In the beginning they were strangers. But later they approached each other, and when we inquire into the sources of Wagner's acquaintance with Masonic ritual and ideas, we may take it for granted that Marbach was his teacher. Marbach devoted his life to Freemasonry. He had been a Freemason since the year 1844. For 30 years he had been master of the chair of the chapter "Balduin, Zur Linde" in Leipzig. He was an honorary member of more than 50 lodges. Professor Marbach published a great many Masonic publications, and dedicated several of his poems to Masonry. We can well believe that a man who dedicated his life to the promulgation of the ideas of Freemasonry, and who was identified with Wagner by mutual ideas on the theater, should have handed over to his brother-in-law his knowledge of Masonic ideas, the paramount interest of his life.

* * *

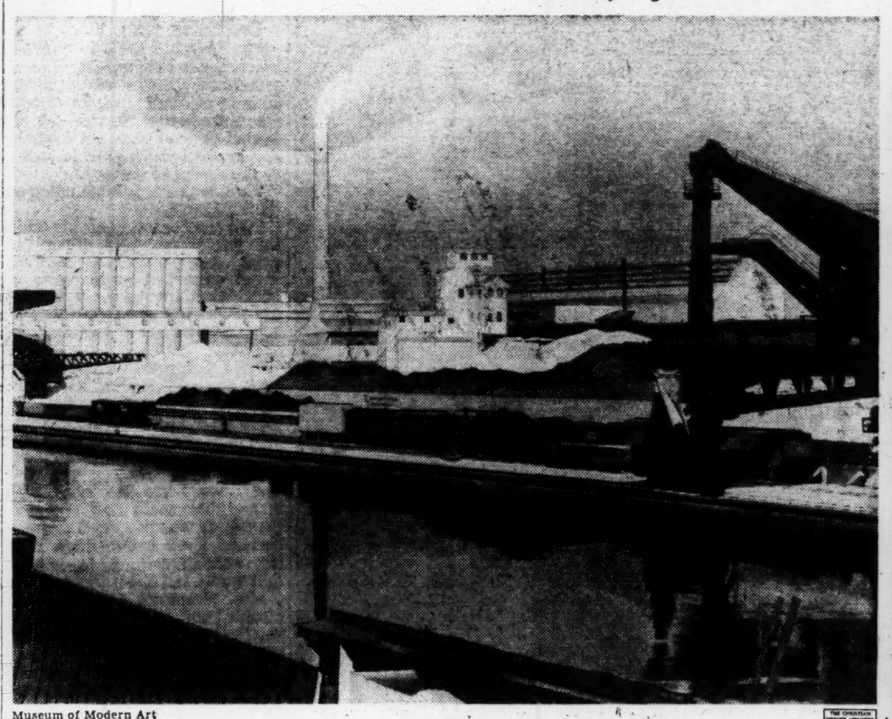
When Wagner settled in Bayreuth, the leading figure among the Freemasons of the town was the banker, Feustel. This intimate friend of Wagner's, at whose home Wagner stayed upon his arrival in Bayreuth, was, during the years 1863-1869, Grand Master of the Great Lodge "Zur Sonne" in Bayreuth. Feustel was an idealist and a humanitarian. In 1847 he seconded a motion proposed by the Grand Master of the Bayreuth chapter that "The Great Lodge abolish the restrictions preventing the admission and reception of non-Christians into the lodges." The Masonic conviction that "The Architect of the world is the father of all his children" was the religion of Feustel.

Richard Wagner loved Feustel, whose "uncommon and lovable personality" he extols in his letters. It might have been the dignity of his friend that inspired Wagner with the desire to become a Freemason. For a long time he had been full of Masonic ideas. From his home he could see the building of the Great Lodge of Bayreuth, and Feustel was the Grand Master. The poem of "Parsifal" shows what a great influence the ideas of Freemasonry had assumed in Wagner's fancy during the Bayreuth days. Wagner communicated to Feustel his desire to become a Freemason and to be affiliated with the chapter "Eleusis zur Verschuregenheit" in Bayreuth.

How amazingly close did Wagner come to being a Mason, as were Goethe or Mozart and so many other great Germans! But Wagner's personality had been attacked for many years, and inquiries among members of the lodge showed that Wagner had opponents among them, too. There were members of the lodge who reproached Wagner for his personal life. Two negative votes would have been sufficient to reject Wagner's application for admission to the lodge. This was the reason why Wagner did not apply officially for admission, particularly as Feustel dissuaded his friend from making a formal request. Feustel pretended that Wagner might strengthen the opposition of the Bavarian clericals if it were known that he was a Masonic member, and that he might jeopardize the festivals of Bayreuth.

Wagner's wish to become a Freemason was not granted, but the personality of Wagner is replete with the Masonic spirit, and in the history of Freemasonry in Germany, Wagner may be found beside many great men attracted by the symbols and ideas of the covenant. Wagner stands in the midst of humanistic Germany, not less attracted by the ideas, the symbols, the doctrines and the mysteries of Freemasonry than was Goethe. It was knowledge of wisdom and of the noblest humanity that Wagner was seeking.

(This is the second of two articles. The first was published on Oct. 7.)



Museum of Modern Art

American Landscape

Oil by Charles Sheeler, gift of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in the permanent collection of the Museum of Modern Art, New York.

Art of Charles Sheeler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

To the series of one-man shows which the Museum of Modern Art has given to American artists during the past 10 years—a highly selective list, which has included the work of Maurice Sterne, Edward Hopper, John Marin, and Gaston Lachaise—there has now been added a display of the work of Charles Sheeler, New York painter and photographer. This seems a justifiable addition to the series, since Sheeler's art, whatever else one may think of it, is essentially contemporary in feeling, and a product of the new ideas and aims which characterize the present period. He has already acquired a considerable reputation among collectors and the public generally, without having had a comprehensive retrospective exhibition of his work.

Sheeler's art is associable with several influences popular at present. In the first place, he is devoted to the American scene, whether the subject be a factory near Detroit, an eighteenth century house at Williamsburg, a classic Pennsylvania-German rock barn, or a domestic interior filled with Shaker furniture and other antiques. In addition to his American subjects he has a highly developed sense of decorative design which, when reduced to its simplest form, as in his "Classic Landscape," for instance, and "Silo," and several of his still-life compositions, gives his realistic subjects a certain harmony of abstract pattern. In fact, in much of his work they take on definitely the appearance of abstractions.

* * *

The characteristic thing about these paintings, however, is the clarity and precision with which they are painted and drawn. To appreciate this one has only to look at works such as the industrial landscapes which involve the most rigid simplification and extraordinary meticulous coloration. Nowhere in the smooth even surfaces is there the sign of brushwork, and the designs are laid out with almost mechanical precision. There is much technical skill and craftsmanship. As for feeling and imagination, these are qualities scarcely apparent in the processes Sheeler employs, except such feeling as one may derive from the calm serenity of his designs.

For all the technical skill—and to observe further one should note the beauty of such drawings as the still-life, "Of Domestic Utility," and the interesting study in angles and plane surfaces, the "Staircase, Doylestown" — Mr. Sheeler leaves himself open to criticism. Beginning his bi-lateral career as a photographer as well as painter, he has unquestionably adopted many of the clichés of the photographic workshop in the form and pattern of his painting.

This in many ways is an attractive exhibition, which begins with work as far back as 1912 and continues with paintings, watercolors, drawings, and photographs, up to and including the present year. The museum has thought enough of Sheeler's possibilities to devote eight rooms to the exhibition, one to his early paintings and watercolors and several to his maturer work of the past 10 or 12 years. The work is not all harmoniously related, but it is evident that Sheeler, after the usual preliminaries, in which he appeared devoted to the art of Cézanne and other moderns, found his direction in the forms and carefully studied patterns of his present style of painting.

* * *

"The pictures included in this retrospective show," writes Mr. Sheeler in the catalogue, which is illustrated with 30 examples of his work, "have their beginning in a period when a consciousness of structure and design as essential considerations was first becoming evident" not only in the artist's work, but generally throughout the arts. "While the use of natural forms has for the most part been prevalent in my painting, a brief excursion in abstraction was made. These abstract studies were invariably derived directly from forms seen in nature." His ideas throughout this period, he says, were "determined by the growing belief that pictures realistically conceived might have an underlying abstract structure."

* * *

Mr. Sheeler's paintings are thus certain not to be altogether satisfying to many of the museum's followers, who are not accustomed to acknowledging as bona fide abstractions paintings which admit of such compromises as this artist incorporates in his work. It will be found, too, that the Sheeler show is somewhat difficult to reconcile with the theory that the camera has finally done away with all excuses for mere representationalism in the fine arts, a belief the museum has more than once enunciated. However, granting this to be the case, there is much that the visitor, disciplined as his judgments may be, will enjoy in Sheeler's camera work. There are some 75 photographs exhibited in addition to the oils and watercolors. Genre, portraits, industrials, native architecture, they make a beautiful display. C. B.

Museum of Modern Art

Cactus

Oil, lent by Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Arensberg, Hollywood, for the Charles Sheeler retrospective exhibition.

On Not Seeing "Stagecoach"

By Harold Hobson

Guildford, Surrey

The cinema industry in Great Britain has recovered even more quickly than had been expected from the immediate shock of war. There has been no complete cessation of production, and, though cinemas throughout the land, in the most remote country districts no less than in the West End of London, closed for a few days, the great majority of them are now open again. Yet things are not quite what they were. These cinemas have new conditions of entrance.

Of all people in the world, film critics are perhaps the least likely speedily to adapt themselves to the changed rules. For the fact is that critics are a pampered race. They are accustomed to having things made easy for them. In London they are provided with special performances to which none but they and their friends are admitted. If by any chance they go to an ordinary presentation, they are ushered with pomp and ceremony into the best seats in the house. No one, of course, ever dreams of asking them to pay. One day in his youth Mr. Bernard Shaw was walking in the Strand when a street musician held out his hat to him. "Press," muttered Mr. Shaw, as he hurried along. Therein spoke the true newspaperman.

* * *

But in the country things are somewhat different. The trailing clouds of metropolitan celebrity are transformed into mere rags and tatters by the democratic air of rural solitudes. If he wishes to go to a cinema there, the critic has to pay for his seat just as though he were no different from a Field Marshall or a Prime Minister. These humiliating conditions circumscribe the activities of most film critics. We confine ourselves chiefly to Shaftesbury Avenue, the Strand, and Wardour St. Occasionally we venture as far abroad as the Everyman at Hampstead. But that is in the nature of an adventure, not to be too often repeated. In this restricted area we are rated at our worth; we get everywhere free.

Yet even if he is willing to pay, the critic cannot always get into a country cinema in these days. Like fine weather, and happiness, and the integrity of Robespierre, a cinema seat has now to be added to the list of things that money alone cannot buy. The other day I tried in Guildford, in Surrey, a pleasant country town with a steep High Street, and an Odeon cinema, to see "Stagecoach." But though I put down at the box office a full-minted half-crown, new and shining, acceptable at the Bank of England any week day except Saturday between the hours of nine and three, I was forbidden to enter. A tall gentleman in a long green overcoat covered with brass buttons resolutely barred my way. I had no gas mask.

* * *

That is why I shall always regard "Stagecoach" as a film of singular merit. I dared not recover my mask from its hiding place four miles away, for that would sadly have depleted my ration of petrol. I could not come again next day, for "Stagecoach" was to be withdrawn that very evening. But if heard melodies are inferior to those unheard—a proposition to which Dr. Johnson, who regarded music as a disagreeable noise on purpose, would have assented as readily as Keats—then a simple exercise of reasoning suggests that if films seen are good (occasionally), unseen films are better. Therefore is "Stagecoach" a masterpiece, a masterpiece which will have no rival in the future. For, of course, I shall miss no more films. I am wearing my gas mask permanently.

Season of Song

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Although the new season has only begun, it is safe to say that already two of its most noteworthy song recitals have taken place. The Town Hall was the scene, on the evening of Oct. 6, of a recital by Frieda Hempel, and on the afternoon of Oct. 8, of one by Helen Traubel. Mme. Hempel's appearances of late years have been rare and to our obvious loss. On this occasion she gave a veritable object lesson in the art of singing. Even when a vocal obstacle intruded, she surmounted it through the excellence of her technic and her sure musical instinct. And she also gave keen pleasure to the large audience that heard and applauded her.

After some prefatory Handel she offered a generous selection of Lieder by Schumann, Franz Schubert, and Brahms. Then her program turned to the French with lyrics by Ravel and Reynaldo Hahn. Grieg and Richard Strauss followed, and in conclusion a group of folk-songs. It was an absorbing program, wide in range and distinguished in choice, and it found Mme. Hempel ready to solve all of its interpretative problems. Her accomplishment in every branch of her art and her assured authority were an incessant delight, and so were the grace and charm that she brought to her work.

* * *

Her delivery of numbers as varied in content as Schumann's "Stille," Franz' "Er ist gekommen," Schubert's "Die Forelle" and "Wohin?" and the "Wie Melodien" and "Schwesterlein" of Brahms illustrated strikingly the great tradition of Lieder singing. Memorable, too, was the white candor of the child's air from Ravel's "L'Enfant et les sortilèges." Indeed, throughout the program one was acutely aware of what the thorough mastery of an art in the performer can mean to the discerning listener. Nor should one overlook the important contribution to the distinction of the occasion supplied by Celius Dougherty's playing of the piano accompaniments.

Of course, Mme. Hempel has long been known at least by reputation to New York audiences because of her years at the Metropolitan Opera House as well as her concert appearances. Miss Traubel, however, has appeared here seldom, though she has often been heard on the air. She it was, however, who created the chief soprano role of Mary Rutledge when Walter Damrosch's opera "The Man Without a Country" was produced at the Metropolitan Opera House on May 12, 1937, and Mary's "Lament" from the opera figured on her Town Hall program. It was further to be remarked that though Coenraad V. Bos was her accompanying pianist for most of the afternoon, Mr. Damrosch himself obliged for the final group, which included the aforesaid "Lament" and, last of all, Sieglinde's "Du bist der Lenz" from "Die Walküre."

Wagner immediately comes to mind when there is question of Miss Traubel. She is cast in the heroic mould, physically and vocally, a natural evocation of Brünnhilde. The voice itself has range, richness, and an even scale as well as extraordinary power. Moreover, she employs it with skill and intelligence. In the Beethoven group that introduced her program she was not yet quite in her best estate, but in the following group, devoted to Schubert and Richard Strauss, she did great things. Admirable were Schubert's "Aufenthalt" and the Strauss "Caecilie," and in the "Ruhe, meine Seele" and the "Zueignung" of Strauss she rose to real magnificence. Nor was she less successful, though no longer, of course, overpowering, in lyrics of a delicate nature.

* * *

A new opera swam into our ken at high noon on Oct. 8, presented in concert form at the Center Theater by forces from the Music Hall—Erno Rapee to conduct, the Music Hall Symphony Orchestra, and staff singers. "Columbus" is the name as well as the subject, the libretto (Translated into English by Josepha Chekova) being the work of the Archduke Joseph Franz, a recognized authority on the famous navigator, the music by the Hungarian Eugene Zador, a recent arrival in this country, who is said to have been influenced in composing the score by his own reactions to his discovering America for himself.

The locale of the opera is now the court of Ferdinand and Isabella, now the deck of the caravel Santa Maria. Mr. Zador, an adroit orchestrator, has written an effective score which in its vigor and occasional acerbity suggests availability for a Columbus film. Mr. Rapee conducted ably and the leading roles were well sung by Robert Weede (Columbus) and Jan Peerce (Diego).

At the Town Hall in the late afternoon of Oct. 7 Efrem Zimbalist and Vladimir Sokoloff initiated a series of five recitals of sonatas for violin and piano, offering as first program Bach's No. 2, Mozart's D major, and Beethoven's "Kreutzer." At Carnegie Hall on the evening of Oct. 9 that gifted young violinist Ossy Renardy displayed his talents in a program that had as feature all 24 of the Paganini caprices.

Art Exhibition By 28 Women

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The first important Philadelphia exhibition of the season reopened the Carlen Galleries, 323 South Sixteenth Street, with oils and watercolors by 28 local women painters.

The significance of the show, however, lies less in the personnel than in the caliber of the art displayed. There was a time when a feminine touch might be detected in the stroke of brush on canvas, but such an exhibition as this shows an equal vigor among men and women painters.

No two of the 28 paint alike, although, as in any contemporary show, whatever its gender, there is an undercurrent of influences, predominantly French. These influences, however, are being absorbed more and more as background for the projecting of individual ideas.

* * *

Dufy, for example, lurks behind June Groff's impression of the modern city. Her canvas, "City Shapes," one of the striking contributions to the exhibition, is a swirl of vivid, intense pigments, reds, blues, greens, yellows, in varying degrees of thickness, with recourse to scratching through an outer coat to underpainting to suggest the outlines of buildings, occasional figures, and even the hint of a clothesline.

What impresses one most is the joyousness of the composition, for while it uses much the same material as that employed by artists bent on projecting a sense of metropolitan pessimism, it derives through color a feeling of exultation.

Taken by and large the 28 women partake of this same emotional reaction. They seem to say that painting is fun.

As Dufy motivates "City Shapes," so Van Gogh directs Catherine Stewart Williams' vibrant combination of portrait, still-life, and abstraction, "The Yellow Glove."

Difference in emotional approach to the use of color is felt in Maggy Preston's "Color Pattern," a cityscape reduced to simple color patches, yet not rejecting the representational; in Florence Standish Whiting's "Summer Flowers" with its brisk compositional movement; and in Eleanor Arnett's "Shostakovitch Concerto," a painter's interpretation of a musical theme based on mechanized civilization.

* * *

In Miss Whiting's still-life, and Miss Arnett's imaginative semi-abstract composition one may discover two poles of contemporary painting, one tending toward the ultra-active in composition, in spite of abstract leanings, to a static handling of color, as if a black and white illustration had been touched up with flat application of pigments.

The 28, in addition to those already noted, include Esther Wirkman, Ann Eshner, Ethel Ashton, Margaretta Hinchman, Catherine Morris Wright, Cora Gibson Purviance, Edith Bregy, Quita Brodhead, Dorothy Resse, Dorothy Van Loan, Vera White, Tana Graitcer, Helen Lloyd, Lisa Langley, Jean Watson, Sari Mendenhall, Helene Iungerich, Elizabeth Coyne, Hilda Husick, Ellie Weyl, Myra Butterworth Newswanger, Margaret Gest, and Bernice Wintersteen.

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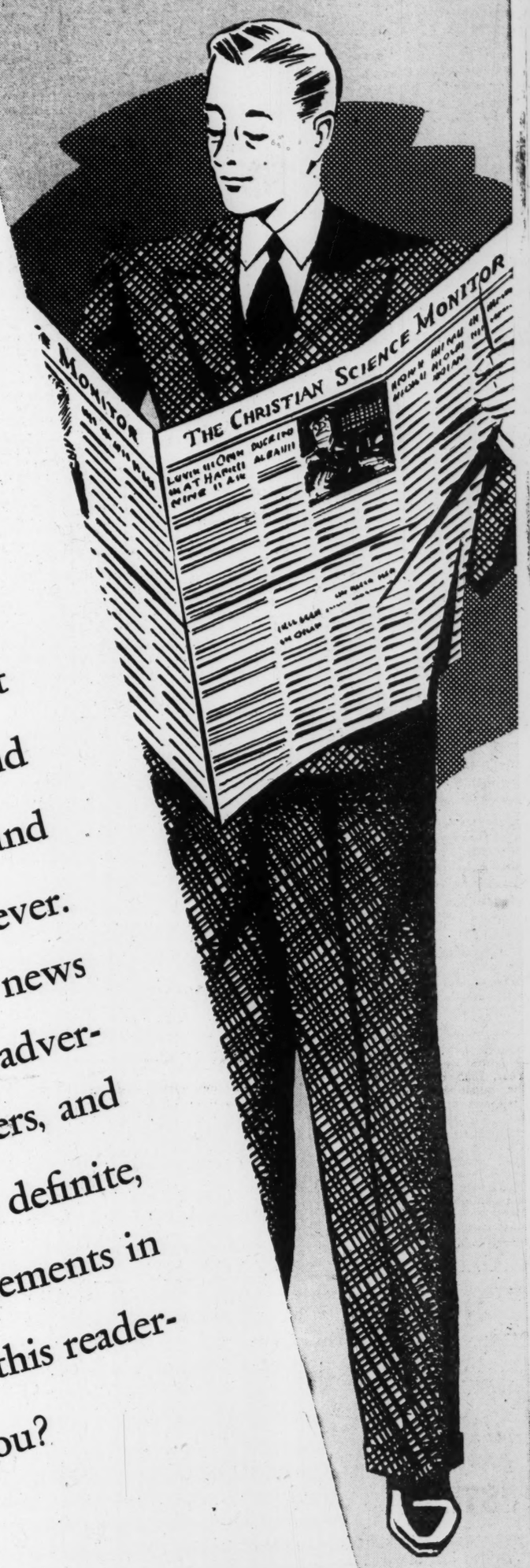

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Bobby Riggs to Keep Both Eyes on Frank Kovacs Next Season—Chess Problems

1940 Talk Follows End Of 1939 'Tennis Trail'

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14—The "tennis trail" is over for 1939. When diminutive Bobby Riggs, Wimbledon and U. S. national champion, vaulted over the net at Berkeley to shake the hand of Frank Kovacs after taking a close decision in the Pacific Coast Tennis Championships, the 1939 season ended—and with its end comes talk of 1940.

With this talk of 1940 one fact remains outstanding; Frank Kovacs, heretofore the "bad boy of tennis," must be reckoned with in any rating of top ranking American players. It is safe to predict that the slim black-haired Kovacs will be pounding the pellet on the U. S. Davis Cup squad next year, barring any unforeseen happening.

Easy Until Riggs Match

Kovacs swept through this Pacific Coast tournament like the man on the flying trapeze. It was easy until he came up against super-strategist Bobby Riggs. And as a matter of fact, he almost upset Riggs' choicest plans. But Bobby pulled the match out of the fire in the fifth and final set with the coolness that has seen him through this whole season.

Such tennis greats as Don Budge, and Helen Wills Moody, both present at this tourney, urge tennis fans to keep an eye on Frank Kovacs in 1940. And as for Champion Riggs—he just smiles and says "Keep an eye on him? Boy! I'm going to keep both eyes and a spotlight on him!"

* * *

Football continues to keep the master-minds of the Press Box slightly off balance with University of California at Los Angeles continuing to baffle its opponents with carefully executed plays and plenty of speed. New Coach Horrell has splendid material to work with and has apparently instilled a "go-get-'em" spirit in the Uclans such as has never been seen before out in Westwood.

"Alumni Wolves"

That mention of "new coach" brings into focus some talk that is no longer in the pure rumor stage. It is this: If Stanford does not have a particularly successful season this year and the "Alumni Wolves" howl too loudly, the Stanford Board of Athletic Control may well consider returning Glenn "Pop" Warner to the Indians' coaching bench, or even invite Alonzo Stagg over from College of the Pacific to mentor for '40.

Present Coach "Tiny" Thornhill—beloved by his footballers and the student body—has a tough job on his hands and realizes it. Last year injuries were his problem. The year before his squad did very well. But the "wolves" howl on very short notice and they are getting all set to let go any minute now—as the Warner-Stagg talk goes.

Both these great coaches, despite many years at the game, are squiring exceptional teams in small colleges this year and "Pop"—now at San Jose State—was long a Stanford standby, and traditional campus character. He stands better than an even chance of being called back—if any calling is done.

Royal Arch Gunnison

You Can Chart Those Gridiron Thrills

By the (AP) Feature Service

Just to prevent an upstart of a son from giving you the run around 20 years hence about some marvelous gridiron maneuver you allege your alma mater's team performed back in the good old days of 1939 we suggest that you young fathers keep charts at football games.

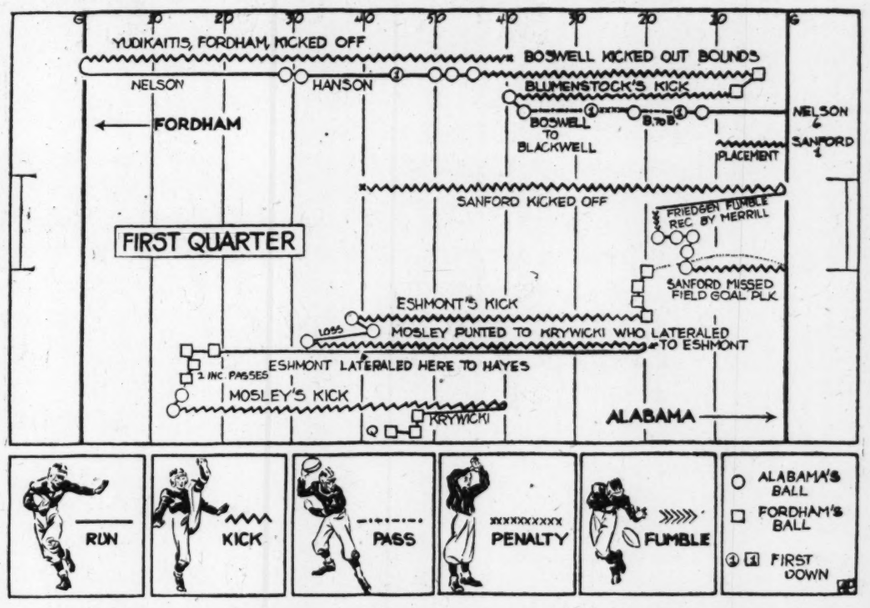
(Of course, there's no reason why our helpful hint No. 2222222 wouldn't be of service to any football fan or fanette. Anyone may squelch smart ones by marching to the piano and saying: "Let's look at the record!")

The dyed-in-the-wool baseball fan wouldn't feel at home at a game without a pencil and scorecard to go along with his peanuts and soda pop. But football fans haven't caught the scorecard habit yet. So we'll tell you about it and let you see what fun—or labor—you're missing.

All you need is a pencil and blank card. (You can rule off your artistic idea of a football field with or without a ruler.) Get your goal and yard lines marked off, check a few symbols in your mind and you're ready to draw the game as it unfolds.

Here are the symbols: 1. Run—a straight line. 2. Kick—a jagged line. 3. Pass—dots and dashes. 4. Penalties—crosses. 5. Fumbles—checks. You can use circles to indicate one team's progress and squares for the other. Put a 1 inside the circle or square whenever either team makes a first down.

P. S.: It adds to the color scheme if you use a red pencil for one team and a blue for the other. P. P. S.: Printed charts which save you all the trouble of mapping out the field, can be bought at sporting goods stores.)



The accompanying chart is for the first quarter of the Alabama-Fordham game in New York October 7. Similar charts are kept for each period. The box figures underneath the chart are just to show you the symbols to be used. Alabama led Fordham 7-0 after the first quarter and won 7-6, Fordham scoring a fourth period touchdown but failing to convert.

Along the Hockey Trail

Boston Bruins

TORONTO, Oct. 14 (CP)—Twenty-two hockey players gathered here last night prior to departure for Hershey, Pa., to attend Boston Bruins' training preparations for the National League season.

Manager Art Ross and Coach Cooney Weiland will conduct the world champions and a few recruits to Hershey. Only amateurs in the party will be Bob Kirkpatrick of Lethbridge, Alta.; Gordie Bruce of Ottawa; Hugh Little of Halifax; and Charlie Portland of Collingwood, Ont., a brother of defenseman Jack Portland of the Bruins.

The rest of the party is made up of Bruin veterans and players from the farm clubs at Providence and Hershey, some of whom have seen service with the Bruins. Goalie Frank Brimsek will go directly to camp from his home at Eveleth, Minn., along with an Eveleth amateur, Frank Ranniker. Harry Frost, Winnipeg forward, will report at Hershey.

Ross expressed resignation to the fact that Eddie Shore, his long-time defense star, will play only in the Bruins' home games until the playoffs. Shore has bought the Springfield club of the International-American League and intends to devote most of his time to running it.

"Eddie has given us tremendous service," the Boston mentor said. "Now he's made a heavy investment at Springfield and he should be allowed to run it. He won't be with us at all after this season."

The only member of last season's championship team who won't be in camp is Ray Getliffe, sold to Montreal Canadiens in the off-season.

The Bruins open their schedule in Toronto Nov. 4 against the Maple Leafs, whom they defeated in last spring's Stanley Cup finals.

Patrick Signs American

WINNIPEG, Oct. 14 (CP)—The hope held by Manager Lester Patrick for an American player for his New York Rangers of the National Hockey League may be found in John Polich of Los Angeles, one of 25 Americans enrolled at the hockey school which disbanded here Oct. 2.

Patrick announced he had signed Polich, a right-winger, to a professional contract but what club the new addition to the Rangers will join was not made known.

The sale of Right-Winger Cec Dillon to Detroit left the New Yorkers without an American-born player. But even Dillon, born in Toledo, Ohio, lost the edge from his box-office attraction with the fact that he spent his boyhood in Stratford, Ont. The Rangers' search for bona-fide American talent has been partly rewarded several times but the players have never made the jump to the National Hockey League.

Polich, spotted by Ranger scouts while on an exhibition tour with University of Southern California last winter, learned his hockey at Loyola University in Los Angeles. He is also a football star and was named all-America end in 1938.

He was born in Hibbing, Minn., and has lived in California five years. He is 23, weighs more than 200 pounds and stands six feet, one half inch.

Dutton Effort Fails

PORT ARTHUR, Ont. Oct. 14 (CP)—Manager Mervyn (Red) Dutton of New York Americans' National Hockey League club indicated yesterday his efforts to prevail upon the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association for permission to absorb players of junior age into Americans' farm system had failed.

Seven amateurs who attended Dutton's school here were chosen to go to Americans' amateur farm club at Rivervale, N. J., but it was understood some of these players were of junior age. Agreements among the C. A. H. A., N. H. L., and United States Amateur Hockey Association stipulate players of Junior age cannot migrate from Canada to United States teams.

Dutton said the players he had in mind were "ripe" for promotion. He said he was not trying to break up any junior club and only trying to help the boys themselves."

"Kid Liners"

PORT ARTHUR, Oct. 14 (CP)—Two thirds of the once famous "kid line" of Toronto Maple Leafs in the National Hockey League were together again today when Manager Mervyn (Red) Dutton sent his Amerks through the first scrimmage of the fall training campaign here.

Charlie Conacher, at right wing, and Harvey Jackson at left were the Toronto veterans obtained by Americans this year. They were centered by Art Chapman, seasoned New York pivot. Joe Primeau, now retired, was the center of the original kid line.

Dutton stressed that the Conacher-Chapman-Jackson combination would not necessarily be permanent. Pat Egan and Chuck Shannon, two other newcomers to Americans, were used as a defence combination.

Powers Signed

TORONTO, Oct. 14 (CP)—Eddie Powers, long successful as a minor professional hockey league coach, was signed last night to coach Toronto Goodyears of the Ontario Hockey Association senior series.

For the past five years Powers has coached farm teams for Toronto Maple Leafs of the National League, but his affiliation with Syracuse of the International-American League ended this year when Toronto decided to drop the farm at Syracuse. Powers, it was announced, will retain his affiliation with the Toronto professional club, developing amateurs for the Maple Leafs.

The new Goodyear coach succeeds Joe Primeau, who has announced his retirement because of pressure of business.

Reds' Practice

VALLEYFIELD, Que., Oct. 14 (CP)—Providence Reds of the International-American Hockey League will hold their pre-season practices here, it was announced yesterday. Ice will be ready in the arena, home of Valleyfield Braves of the Quebec Provincial Senior Hockey League, early next week.

Springfield Indians of the Int-Am League already are training at Quebec City while a third team from the same circuit, New Haven Eagles, will report at Montreal next week for workouts.

College Cross-Country

Results Oct. 13

Princeton 22, Rutgers 33.
Princeton Fresh. 27, Rutgers 28.

College Soccer

Result Oct. 13

Princeton 1, Swarthmore 0.

College Football Scores

Results Oct. 13

By the Associated Press

East

La Salle 28, West Chester (Pa) Teachers 0.
Emory and Henry 10, Concord State (W. Va.) 7.
Ithaca College 6, Moravian 0.
American International 7, St. Anselm's 6.
Davis and Elkins 0, St. Bonaventure 0, tie.
West Liberty 25, Glenville 0.

Mid West

Washburn 22, Colorado College 6.
St. Louis Univ. 7, Wichita 0.
Chadron (Neb.) Teachers 0, Western State (Colo.) 0, tie.
Wayne (Detroit) 9, Michigan Normal 7.
Muskingum 20, Marietta 0.
Dayton 13, Youngstown 12.
St. Ambrose 7, Augustana (Ill.) 3.
Penn (Iowa) 25, Wartburg 12.
Hope 14, Alma 14 tie.
Superior (Wis) Teachers 7, Lacrosse Teachers 6.
St. Mary's (Minn) 7, Mankato Teachers 2.
Macalester 6, St. Thomas (St. Paul) 6, tie.
Moorhead (Minn) Teachers 41, Augsburg 0.
Missouri Mines 13, Warrensburg (Mo) Teachers 7.
Cape Girardeau (Mo) Teachers 9, Kirksville Teachers 3.
College of Emporia 6, Bethel (Kans) 0
Ottawa 20, William Jewell 13.
Parsons 20, Carthage 0.
Dana 13, Luther 0.
Sterling 27, Nebraska Weslevan 0.
Midland 0, Wayne (Neb) Teachers 0, tie
Hastings (Neb) 21, York 0.
Graceland 18, Chillicothe Business 12.
Bottineau Forestry 0, Dickinson (ND) Teachers 0, tie.
Itasca (Minn) J. C. 6, Eveleth J. C. 6, tie.
Southwestern (Kans) 26, Bacone Indians 0.
Maryville (Mo) Teachers 21, Springfield Teachers 0.
Baker 28, MacPherson 21.
Central (Mo) 24, Tarkio 6.
Bethany (Kans) 7, Kansas Wesleyan 6.

South

South Carolina 7, Davidson 0.
Loyola (New Orleans) 32, Mississippi College 0.
West Tennessee Teachers 25, Middle Tenn. Teachers 6.
Tennessee Tech 10, Western Kentucky Teachers 0.
Centre 26, Transylvania 0.
Georgetown (Ky.) 6, Union (Ky.) College 6, tie.
Louisville 20, Alfred Holbrook 3.
Southwestern Louisiana 20, Spring Hill 0.
Lenoir-Rhyne 10, Elon 0.
Presbyterian 6, Newberry 0.
Birmingham-Southern 7, Louisiana Tech 6.
Union (Tenn.) Univ. 21, Hendrix 6.
Appalachian 54, Western Carolina Teachers 7.
Catawba 12, Apprentice School 0.
Troy (Ala.) Teachers 14, Delta (Miss.) Teachers 0.

Southwest

New Mexico 14, Texas Mines 0.
Conway (Ark.) Teachers 21, Murray (Ky.) Teachers 0.
Ouachita 12, Louisiana State, Northeast Center 6.
Arkansas Tech 40, Henderson State 0.
Cameron (Okla.) Aggies 19, University J. C. 0.
East Central (Okla.) Teachers 6, Oklahoma Baptist 0.
Northeast (Okla.) Teachers 20, Northwestern Teachers 9.
Oklahoma City 0, Southwestern (Okla.) Teachers 0, tie.
Hardin-Simmons 33, St. Edward's 3.

Far West

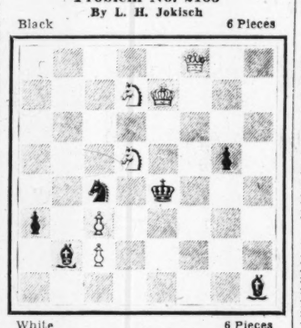
Denver 32, Wyoming 7.
Ricks 7, Weber 0.
Albion (Idaho) 7, Montana Mines 0.
Gonzaga 19, Idaho 0.
Eastern Washington 36, Whitworth 0.
San Jose (Cal.) State 42, San Diego State 0.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Oct. 14, 1939
Problem No. 2183
By L. H. Jokisch

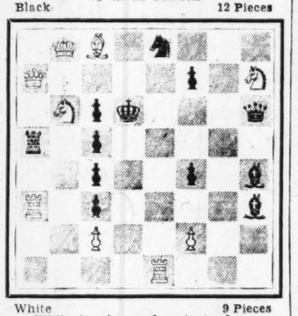
Black 6 Pieces



White 6 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Good Companion, January, 1916)

Problem No. 2184
By L. H. Jokisch

Black 12 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in four
(First prize, Densmore Memorial Tourney, 1918. This is not very difficult, there being a two-move threat, extended to four moves by Black's defenses. A double chameleon Plachutta.)

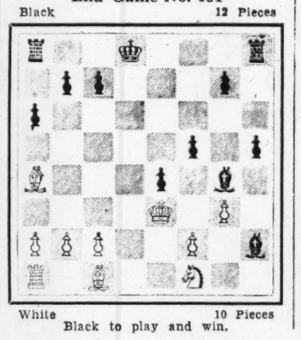
Solutions to Problems

No. 2181. B-Q3
No. 2182. 1. B-B7 P-Q3
2. RxP K-Kt6
3. R-Q4 mate
2. ——— K-Kt4
3. B-Q mate

End-Game No. 480. White wins: 1 PxKt, QxQ; 2 PxP, R-KKt; 3 Kt-Q4, Q-K5; 4 QR-K, Kt-B4; 5 RxQch, KtxR; 6 R-K, RxP; 7 RxKtch, Resigns.

End-Game No. 481

Black 12 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
Black to play and win.

(Przeplorka-Nimzowitsch; Munich, 1907. Nimzowitsch wins with a combination that must have been planned before he allowed his B to be trapped.)

Notes

The 1939 Problem Composing Contest of North America, conducted by the Correspondence Chess League of America, offers prizes in four sections: Two-move Cross-check, judged by E. W. Allen; Two-move Mutate, judged by Dr. P. G. Keeney; Two-move Open, judged by K. S. Howard; and the Three-move Open, judged by V. L. Eaton. All North American composers are invited to send their entries to I. and M. Hochberg, 286 East 174th Street, Bronx, New York. The closing date is Dec. 31, 1939.

The Washington Star recently announced the winners of its 1939 Benjamin Franklin Problem-Solving Tourney. E. W. Allen, Newtonville, Mass., and Joseph Simon, Long Island, N. Y., emerged as co-winners. H. C. Duft was third, Edward C. Knouse fourth, R. Edwards fifth, and Wiley M. Fuller and Robert M. Walker tied for sixth and seventh. There were 23 contestants, and in the final standing there was only a four-point difference between first and seventh.

Capablanca and Alekhine both tarried in Buenos Aires after the International Team Tournament concluded. It is understood that Capablanca has been trying to arrange a return match, even on a winner-take-all basis. In 1927, when "Capa" lost his title to Alekhine, the purse of $10,000 was divided 60-40, after the champion had taken $2,000. Before the Buenos Aires team tournament was arranged, there had been talk of a return match, plans for which broke down when the two principals could not come to terms.

From the Team tournament, the Latvian representative defeats the Argentina expert.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Petrow White	Grau Black	Petrow White	Grau Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 Kt-B3	RPxP
2 Kt-KB3	B-B4	20 PxP	Q-Q
3 P-B4	P-K3	21 P-Kt6	RxR
4 Q-Kt3	Kt-QB3	22 RxR	P-R3
5 B-Q2	R-Kt	23 R-R7	K-B2
6 P-K3	P-QR3	24 Q-K2	P-Kt3
7 B-Q3	BxB	25 Kt-Q2	Kt-B3
8 QxB	Kt-Kt5	26 Kt-Kt3	K-K2
9 BxKt	BxBch	27 Kt-R5	Q-B
10 QKt-Q2	Kt-B3	28 Q-R2	Kt-Q2
11 CastlesKR	Castles	29 Q-KB2	Kt-B3
12 P-B5	BxKt	30 Q-R4	Kt-Kt1
13 KtxB	P-B3	31 P-Kt4	K-B2
14 P-B4	Kt-Q2	32 P-Kt5	P-R4
15 P-QKt4	P-B4	33 Q-B2	K-K
16 P-QR4	Q-B2	34 Q-R2	Kt-K2
17 KR-B	R-R	35 KtxKtP	RxKt
18 P-Kt5	KR-Kt	36 RxR	Resigns(a)

(a) If 36 ... QxR; 38 Q-R7, and Black has no defense.

This game develops into a battle between pawn skeletons. After establishing an advanced line of pawns on the Q side, White then shifts to the K side. As a result, Black moves a piece away from the Q side, and White is able to break through with a sacrifice.

Also from the team tournament, Alekhine, playing for France, had a rather easy time of it with Lopez of Cuba. Since Capablanca was playing for Cuba, the question is, why did these two rivals fail to meet?

Ruy Lopez

Alekhine White	Lopez Black	Alekhine White	Lopez Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	14 P-QB4	Kt-K2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	15 B-Kt5	QR-Q
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	16 PxP	PxP
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	17 Q-B	Q-Q3
5 Kt-B3	P-QKt4	18 P-QR4	R-B
6 B-Kt3	B-Kt2	19 B-R4	Q-Q5
7 Castles	Castles	20 B-Kt3	QKt-Q4
8 Kt-Q5	B-Kt2	21 PxP	Kt-QKt5
9 KtxBch	KtxKt	22 Q-B3	KKt-Q4
10 KtxP	P-B4(a)	23 QxQ	PxQ
11 Q-Q3	P-Q4	24 KR-Q	R-R
12 PxP	QKtxP	25 Kt-B6	Resigns
13 R-K	Q-Kt3		

(a) Rather bold when playing the champion of the world. The KP White is now able to protect, and Black gets nothing tangible or lasting for his P. Alekhine's fifth move is rather tame, and should give Black a fairly easy equality. The move was undoubtedly good psychology on Alekhine's part, however.

Lafayette Goes to Hanover To Play Dartmouth Oct. 21

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Pa., Oct. 14—One of the highlights of Lafayette's football season will be reached next Saturday when the Maroon eleven travels to Hanover, N. H., to meet the strong Dartmouth team.

Only once before did the Leopards and Indians meet on the gridiron, in 1932, when a Lafayette team, coached by G. Herbert McCracken, was defeated by a 6-0 score.

The game will mark a battle of wits between two well-known coaches, who, although they have been coaching for a number of years, will meet as competitors for the first time.

E. E. (Hooks) Mylin, Lafayette's mentor, has been coaching college teams since 1920, and Earl Blaik, Dartmouth's tutor, for about the same period. Although Dartmouth is a favorite, having much more man power than the Maroon, Mylin has been known for pulling upsets, and Lafayette's showing against Penn convinced its followers that the Leopards have another strong team which is dangerous at all times. Lafayette held the powerful Quakers to a 6-0 score.

Since he came to Lafayette, Mylin has had unusual success. He turned out an undefeated and untied team in 1937, with practically the same squad that in 1936 lost eight and won one, and last year his team won five and lost three, among its victims being New York University and Penn State.

Lafayette's squad this year is composed of 23 members of last year's squad and 15 sophomores, who came up from the freshman team.

Defensively, the Leopards are considered strong, with a veteran line of Graff, Collins, Quigg, Stellatella and Jaggard, but offensively, they have displayed little power, although some of the backfield material is promising. To get a smoother offense, Mylin has been holding several scrimmages weekly and improvement is expected in that department.

Seven of last year's regulars are expected to start against Dartmouth including the five linemen. The veterans in the backfield are Harold Bellis at quarterback and George (Sammy) Moyer, left halfback.

The Lafayette squad will leave Easton next Thursday night and arrive at Hanover at noon Friday, planning to hold its last drill on the Dartmouth gridiron on Friday afternoon.

Frisch Releases Coach Jewel Ens

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Baseball Club announced today Frankie Frisch, new manager of the National League Pirates, had released Coach Jewel Ens.

Ens had been with the Pirates 15 years as player, coach and manager. He was named manager Aug. 27, 1929, and continued in that position until the end of the 1931 season. He returned to Pittsburgh as coach in 1935.

National Hockey League Schedule Opens on Nov. 2

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—The National Hockey League today announced its usual 168-game schedule for the 1939-40 season, opening Nov. 2 and closing March 17.

Each of the seven teams, which played through last season to eliminate one club from the Stanley Cup playoffs, will play four games at home and four away against every other outfit.

The schedule opens with the Detroit Redwings meeting the Black Hawks at Chicago in the lone tilt slated for Nov. 2. Boston is at Toronto two days later, and, on Nov. 5, Chicago invades Montreal to tangle with the Canadiens, and the New York Rangers appear at Detroit. The Canadiens are the only club in the loop with a new manager this year, Jules Dugal succeeding Babe Siebert, who passed on last summer.

The New York Americans, who boast the most revamped lineup in the circuit, open their season Nov. 9 at Chicago.

Although every club will open with full squads, the possibility exists the war may take some of the skaters away before the season ends, since most of the players are Canadians.

National Hockey League Schedule 1939-40

For Home Games Read Across — For Away Games Read Down

	Canadiens	Toronto	Americans	Rangers	Boston	Detroit	Chicago
At Canadiens		Thurs., Dec. 7 Thurs., Dec. 28 Sun., Feb. 18 Thurs., Mar. 14	Thurs., Nov. 9 Thurs., Dec. 14 Thurs., Jan. 25 Sat., Mar. 2	Thurs., Nov. 23 Sat., Dec. 16 Thurs., Jan. 18 Sat., Feb. 3	Thurs., Nov. 16 Thurs., Dec. 21 Thurs., Feb. 1 Thurs., Feb. 29	Sat., Nov. 25 Thurs., Jan. 4 Thurs., Feb. 8 Sat., Mar. 9	Sun., Nov. 5 Tues., Jan. 9 Thurs., Feb. 15 Thurs., Mar. 7
At Toronto	Sat., Dec. 9 Sat., Jan. 6 Sat., Jan. 27 Sat., Feb. 17		Sat., Nov. 25 Sat., Dec. 16 Sat., Jan. 20 Sat., Mar. 16	Sat., Nov. 11 Sat., Jan. 13 Sat., Feb. 10 Sat., Mar. 3	Sat., Nov. 4 Thurs., Dec. 14 Thurs., Jan. 11 Sat., Feb. 24	Sat., Nov. 18 Sat., Dec. 23 Thurs., Jan. 18 Thurs., Feb. 29	Sat., Dec. 2 Sat., Dec. 30 Sat., Feb. 3 Sat., Mar. 9
At N. Y. Americans	Thurs., Nov. 30 Mon., Jan. 1 Tues., Jan. 30 Sun., Mar. 3	Sun., Nov. 26 Sun., Dec. 17 Tues., Jan. 9 Sun., Mar. 17		Sat., Nov. 18 Thurs., Jan. 4 Tues., Jan. 23 Thurs., Feb. 22	Sun., Dec. 3 Sun., Dec. 24 Sun., Feb. 11 Thurs., Mar. 7	Tues., Nov. 14 Thurs., Dec. 21 Sun., Jan. 14 Tues., Feb. 6	Tues., Dec. 12 Wed., Dec. 27 Thurs., Feb. 1 Sun., Feb. 18
At N. Y. Rangers	Sun., Nov. 19 Tues., Dec. 19 Sun., Feb. 4 Sun., Feb. 25	Sun., Nov. 12 Mon., Dec. 25 Thurs., Jan. 25 Thurs., Feb. 8	Sat., Dec. 2 Sun., Dec. 31 Sun., Jan. 28 Sun., Mar. 10		Sun., Dec. 10 Fri., Dec. 29 Sun., Jan. 21 Thurs., Mar. 14	Tues., Nov. 28 Thurs., Dec. 14 Sun., Jan. 7 Thurs., Feb. 15	Thurs., Nov. 16 Sat., Dec. 23 Thurs., Jan. 11 Thurs., Feb. 29
At Boston	Tues., Nov. 21 Sun., Dec. 31 Sun., Jan. 14 Sun., Mar. 17	Tues., Nov. 28 Tues., Dec. 19 Tues., Jan. 23 Tues., Feb. 20	Tues., Dec. 5 Sun., Jan. 7 Sun., Feb. 4 Sat., Mar. 9	Sun., Nov. 26 Tues., Jan. 2 Tues., Feb. 6 Tues., Mar. 12		Tues., Dec. 12 Tues., Jan. 9 Tues., Feb. 13 Tues., Mar. 5	Tues., Nov. 14 Mon., Dec. 25 Tues., Jan. 30 Tues., Feb. 27
At Detroit	Sun., Dec. 3 Mon., Dec. 25 Sun., Feb. 11 Sun., Mar. 10	Sun., Nov. 19 Sun., Dec. 31 Sun., Jan. 21 Thurs., Feb. 22	Thurs., Nov. 23 Sun., Dec. 10 Fri., Jan. 12 Sun., Feb. 25	Sun., Nov. 5 Sun., Dec. 17 Thurs., Feb. 1 Sun., Feb. 18	Sun., Nov. 12 Fri., Dec. 8 Sun., Jan. 28 Sun., Mar. 3		Sun., Nov. 26 Fri., Jan. 26 Fri., Feb. 9 Fri., Mar. 15
At Chicago	Sun., Dec. 10 Sun., Jan. 7 Sun., Jan. 28 Thurs., Feb. 22	Sun., Dec. 3 Thurs., Dec. 21 Thurs., Jan. 4 Sun., Mar. 10	Sun., Nov. 12 Thurs., Dec. 7 Sun., Jan. 21 Thurs., Feb. 8	Thurs., Nov. 30 Sun., Jan. 14 Sun., Feb. 11 Sun., Mar. 3	Sun., Nov. 19 Sun., Dec. 17 Thurs., Jan. 25 Sun., Feb. 25	Thurs., Nov. 2 Mon., Jan. 1 Sun., Feb. 4 Sun., Mar. 17	

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Commerce and Finance

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Business and Industry

Chain Store Sales In September Rise 13 P. C. Above '38

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Chain stores recorded their second largest sales volume gain for this year in September, despite the outbreak of war in Europe early in the month, according to a monthly compilation by Childs, Jefferies & Thorndike, Inc.

The first 25 chains to report, says the survey, had a total September volume of $266,942,872, an increase of $30,867,808 or 13.07 per cent over the same month in 1938. For the nine months ended Sept. 30, these same chains had sales totaling $2,175,922,639, which compares with sales of $1,983,460,971, a rise of $192,461,668 or 9.7 per cent.

This showing compares favorably with the nine months in 1937 when these same chains reported sales of $2,162,199,446.

The following is a compilation of the sales of 25 chains for September and for the nine months arranged in groups:

	Sept., 1939	Sept., 1938
Mail Order	97,843,729	84,110,596
Variety	93,777,822	84,605,087
Grocery	56,152,641	49,280,923
Drug	8,610,152	7,993,785
Shoe	5,974,272	5,987,556
Apparel	4,584,256	4,097,117
	266,942,872	236,075,064

	9 Mos. 1939	9 Mos. 1938
Mail Order	786,294,276	666,710,617
Variety	733,950,037	687,233,526
Grocery	495,132,131	477,828,085
Drug	74,146,571	69,829,191
Shoe	46,504,147	44,366,501
Apparel	39,895,477	37,493,051
	2,175,922,639	1,983,460,971

Whereas in August 1914, the first month of the World War, the retail trade reports from the various sections of the country were irregular and spotty, last month, with only two exceptions, saw a decided advance in sales volume over the previous month. In some cases the present situation is undoubtedly due to the sudden rise in commodity prices.

Nevertheless, there is no apparent slackening in consumer buying, although wholesalers have undertaken no substantial inventory for a long term pull. The sharp upturn last month was exemplified by the fact that the majority of the groups reporting showed a monthly increase appreciably in advance of their aggregate rise this year.

Consideration must be given in appraising this general rise in sales for September to the fact that last year the month had but four Saturdays against five this year.

The mail order group again led in sales volume increase with an advance last month of 16.3 per cent above September in 1938.

Rising food prices, due to the commencement of war in Europe, obviously aided the grocery group in securing last month an increase of 13.9 per cent over the same period last year.

The apparel division made their second best showing this year with an advance of 11.9 per cent above September 1938.

Variety chains had a rise of 10.8 per cent over the same month last year, one company reporting the best volume in its history.

New I. B. A. Head Seeks Free Flow of Funds to Industry

Wallinger; Blank & Stoller

John S. Clark — Paul H. Davis — Edward H. Hilliard — Colis Mitchum — Joseph P. Ripley

Vice-Presidents Elected by Investment Bankers Association

Controls to Avert Inflation Offered By Planning Group

WASHINGTON (AP)—Immediate adoption of a program aimed at preventing economic "inflation" in the United States during the European war was urged by the National Economic and Social Planning Association

The association is a non-government organization headed by George Soule as chairman of trustees, and E. J. Coil, as director, but many of its members hold key Government positions.

Indicative of the opinion of many Administration advisors, the report stated the "impact of war abroad is affecting the whole pattern of our economic life. Regardless of legislation, this country cannot be insulated from a war involving major industrial powers."

The report remarked "it would be fatal for this country to expect the outbreak of war had solved all of our economic problems." The nation's objective, it added, was a "large and smooth increase in employment and production without inflation."

Cites Danger of Boom

As an example of the necessity for control of inflation the report cited a 34 per cent increase in the price of sugar within a week after declaration of war in Europe. The price increase was due to "rank speculation," the report said.

Inflation "within parts of our economy may cause such immediate dislocations as to thwart what recovery we have, or it may spread until we have a full speculative boom," it continued.

"The danger of such a boom is that the subsequent collapse will leave us weak when we should be strong. Rather than suffer the collapse, however, the forces producing the inflation probably will pull us toward war, because war may seem less devastating than retreat."

An 11-point program to prevent inflation was suggested:

"Publicity—information for consumers and investors so they will recognize and avoid speculative price rises;

"Consumers' councils — more participation of consumers in planning government and business policy, with the Consumers' Council of the Agriculture Department proposed as a nucleus for the organizations;

"Taxation—taking the profits out of war orders, desirable as fiscal policy and social principle, but qualified with a reminder that this system does not work too well as a control;

Other Restraints Enumerated

"Interest rates—increases designed to restrain war industries probably would not do so, but would curtail important non-war investments in housing, railroads and utilities;

"Anti-trust action—co-operation of the Department of Justice and Federal Trade Commission with other Government agencies to keep war from distorting America's economy;

"Centralized trading agencies—creation of a selling agency to prevent war industries from contracting all their capacities to foreign powers;

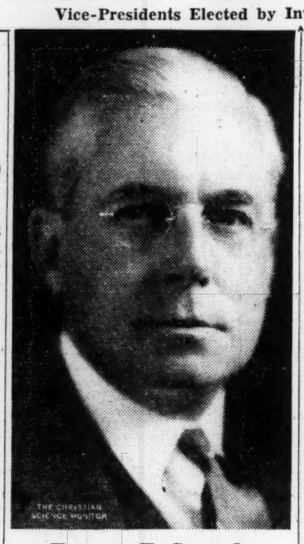
"Government competition — if other devices of control fail to prevent unwarranted price rises, the principle of the yardstick can be extended to other fields than that of power;

"Strategic price controls—appointment of a committee similar to the price fixing committee of 1918 to control prices of strategic commodities;

"Priorities—a proposal included in the industrial mobilization program which could be used in peace-times to determine the order in which resources are to be used by commodity groups;

"General price control — establishment of veto boards to prevent price increases unless grounds for them were shown;

"Direct rationing—a last resort, but in a milder form it might merely allocate the production of certain plants to certain buyers."



Emmett F. Connely
Elected President of Investment Bankers Association of America

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.6 P. C. In October 7 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.6 per cent during the week Oct. 7 and is the first drop in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index since mid-August, according to the Bureau.

Primarily, says the report, as a result of lower prices for agricultural commodities, coffee, copra, hides, raw silk, crude rubber, and tankage, the raw materials group index decreased nearly 2 per cent during the week. Minor declines were recorded in the indexes for semimanufactured commodities, finished products, and "all commodities other than farm products." Average prices for "all commodities other than farm products and foods" continued to gain.

The largest group decline was registered for farm products, with sharp decreases reported in prices for grains, livestock, and vegetables. Prices for cotton, eggs, and wool averaged higher. Food prices at wholesale also dropped during the week, particularly meats, cereals, coffee, lard, sugar, and vegetable oils.

Falling prices for fats and oils offset last week's gain in the chemicals and drugs group and brought the index down to the mid-September level.

Commodity Grps.	Oct. 7 1939	Sept. 30 1939	Sept. 23 1939	% changes from Sept. 9, 1939 to Oct. 7 1939
All Commodities	79.0	79.5	79.5	—.08
Farm prducts	66.8	69.3	69.5	—1.9
Foods	72.9	74.4	75.1	—2.1
Hides & lea prod	105.2	104.1*	100.4*	+9.6
Textile products	73.8	73.4	72.3	+7.9
Fuel & light mtls	74.8	74.4	74.2	+1.1
Metals & mt prod	95.1	95.2	95.3	+0.5
Building mtls	91.8	91.2	91.0	+1.9
Chem & drugs	77.9	78.5	77.9	+2.6
Housefg goods	89.1	89.1	88.8	+2.4
Miscellaneous	77.1	76.7	76.6	+1.3
Raw materials	71.7	73.1	73.0	—0.1
Semimfr. articles	83.5	83.7	83.1	+4.8
Finished prods	82.3	82.4	82.5	+0.5
All comdtis other than farm prds	81.7	81.8	81.7	+1.2
All comdtis other than farm prods and foods	83.7	83.3	83.0	+2.4

*Revised.

Bankers See War Used by U. S. As Excuse to Take Over Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEL MONTE, Calif.—The Investment Bankers Association of America elected Emmett F. Connely, President of the Association here at the final session of the 28th annual convention. Mr. Connely is President of the First of Michigan Corporation, Detroit. He succeeds Jean C. Witter of Dean Witter & Co., San Francisco.

New vice-presidents for the ensuing year are: John S. Clark of Fahey, Clark & Co., Cleveland; Paul H. Davis of Paul H. Davis & Co., Chicago; Edward H. Hilliard of J. J. B. Hilliard & Son, Louisville; Colis Mitchum of Mitchum, Tully & Co., San Franeisco, and Joseph P. Ripley of Harriman, Ripley & Co., Inc., New York City.

Mr. Connely said in his inaugural address that investment bankers will take an increasingly important part in national affairs, and that the association cannot "sit idly by and watch our philosophy of democratic government endangered." He declared that as the immediate future is filled with so many uncertain conditions, plans of the association for the coming year must necessarily be elastic.

Would Free Capital

"The most important contribution this association can make toward national preparedness," Mr. Connely said, "is to remove every obstacle, that stands in the way of the free flow of investment funds into industry."

It was reported by the Railroad Securities Committee, headed by Edward H. Leslie of Wood, Struthers & Co., that although various polls have indicated that public sentiment is definitely opposed to Government ownership and operation of the railroads, the war "might be an excuse to take them over."

The committee report said that whether or not this will occur depends upon how quickly the railroads realize their danger and how speedily they are able to adjust themselves to the drastically changed conditions.

"If the war lasts a year or more the railroads will be called upon to handle a sharply increased volume of traffic," the report said. "Whether or not this important industry, which has been aptly pointed out as the first line of defense against State socialism, will be able to meet the demands placed upon it will determine whether it can remain under private ownership and operation. Government control of the railroads did not solve the transportation problem in the last war. Every effort should be made to prevent a repetition of this ghastly experiment.

May Prepare Manual

"It is only in the last few years that we have been able to understand, first hand, the disastrous effects which Federal-owned power projects, financed with taxpayers' money, can have not only directly on competing privately owned projects, but also on the whole public utility industry, the outlook for which has been clouded with uncertainty. Moreover, the ramifications in allied industries have been equally unfortunate. With this example clearly in mind, Federal control and operation of the railroads would, without much doubt, prove a national catastrophe."

It was suggested by the special committee on bond ratings that the Investment Bankers Association in conjunction with the American Bankers Association, should prepare a manual which would contain formulas embodying principles to govern the selection of securities of various classes for investment.

The committee, of which Allen M. Pope, President of the First Boston Corporation is Chairman, said that as a result of its survey, it found that while departments which examine banks do not consider they have regulations which provide that a security cannot be held by a bank unless it has a certain rating, some examiners of their own accord do use ratings, presumably for their own protection.

The association's membership committee reported that the association now has 718 members with 745 registered branch offices, compared with 754 members and 783 branch offices a year ago.

Winners of the I. B. A. essay contest, open to resident undergraduates in all colleges and universities in the United States, were announced as follows: first, "The Investment Banker as a Mediator Between the Borrower and Lender," by Shosuke Sasaki of the University of Washington, Seattle; second, "Private Sales and Their Effects on Investment Banking," by John W. Diffley, Manhattan College, New York City; third, "Private Sales of Corporate Securities," by Albert E. Jones, Syracuse University.

U. S. May Use Gold Hoard to Develop S. American Trade

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt revealed that he might employ part of this country's unprecedented $17,000,000,000 gold hoard to build up trade with Latin America.

In the case of a few unnamed countries — reported to include Brazil and Puerto Rico—the President said the matter was near the actual negotiation stage.

Responding to a question at his press conference, the Chief Executive explained that the subject had been under continuous study for about three years and hinted that the war's disruption of European trade with Latin America was the occasion for renewed efforts.

Next to the United States, England and Germany have been the major salesmen in Latin America. Germany now is virtually cut off by the British blockade, while Britain's ability to produce export goods is hindered by the necessities of war industry.

In campaigning to get the trade which Europe has lost, the Administration apparently is considering the use of gold to solve monetary difficulties which are regarded here as a major obstacle to increased Latin American purchases in this country.

Nearly every country south of the United States has, in recent years, restricted currency dealings because it had a shortage of United States dollars. These restrictions had the effect of limiting purchases of goods from the United States.

In some cases, administration leaders believe, these difficulties can be alleviated by establishing improved monetary machinery, such as central banks similar to our Federal Reserve System. The proposed gold loans would be made to such central banks, to which gold reserves are essential.

Brazil set what might be an example for the new program when Finance Minister, Oswaldo Aranha was here last March. He said he would try to establish a central bank in Brazil and obtained a tentative commitment from the Treasury to lend the new bank $50,000,000 worth of gold as its initial reserve.

Brazil proposed to repay the gold from the output of its own gold mines over a period of about 10 years. Local Brazilian circumstances, however, have delayed formation of the bank and the Treasury has not yet asked Congress for permission to make the loan.

New Issues Total $11,411,863 in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities in the week ended Wednesday amounted to $11,411,863, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

Of this amount 73 per cent represented new capital.

Comparisons follow:

	Last Week	Year Ago
Total	$11,411,863	$10,576,150
Municipal	8,899,500	9,911,150
Miscellaneous	110,000	190,000
Stock	2,402,363	475,000

America's Railroads Opening Wide the Spending Throttle

CHICAGO, Oct. 13 (AP)—America's railroads, given the high sign by an upsurge in business, have pulled the spending throttle and are pouring more than $80,000,000 into their property to keep the nation's trade and travel moving.

How much this will mean in jobs is incalculable, railroad men said. Contracts are scattered over a wide range of industries, much of the repair work can be done by crews maintained by individual lines, and the steel mills, sources of new rail, are rolling at capacity.

Nor is this multimillion-dollar spurt caused by lagging operations and depreciation during slump times. Streamlined fleets of trains have been built up during depression years and the roads have spent millions to keep their systems operating properly when income was low.

$80,000,000 Contracts Placed

Railway Age, the carriers' trade magazine, reported $80,000,000 worth of contracts for supplies and work were placed during September. New building and modernization programs, many of which won't be completed until next year, more than equal that figure.

The industry-wide program of preparedness to handle any size load of new business was begun last month in Washington when rail leaders announced immediate action to put their cars and locomotives in shape.

Preparedness was described by J. E. Beven, President of the Illinois Central System, in a speech to businessmen as "the best insurance against the possibility of government ownership" of the carriers.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is spending about $20,000,000 over its regularly scheduled expenditures. This will pay for 2,500 new freight cars, 20 new electric locomotives, three new streamlined passenger cars, streamlined modernization of 100 passenger cars, repairs to 17,500 hopper gondola and boxcars and 80,000 tons of new rail.

Five thousand additional men have been put on for the Pennsylvania repair work.

The Santa Fe system, operating through the Southwest to the Pacific Coast, has allotted $21,000,000 this year for 91,000 tons of rail, 2,800 new freight cars and for reconstruction and repairs.

Heavy Improvement Programs

Next month the Rock Island lines will place into service two new seven-car "rocket" trains between Chicago and Colorado, costing a total of $1,200,000. The lines have received court authorization to spend $4,375,000 more on 20 diesel switch engines, 1,000 new boxcars and for rebuilding old boxcars.

The New York Central system's program calls for $10,000,000 worth of rail and freight equipment.

The Illinois Central's $9,200,000 spending plan will include purchase of 1,500 coal cars, 1,000 boxcars, 10 diesel electric switch locomotives and 17,600 tons of new rail for 1940 delivery.

The Milwaukee road received court authorization to buy 10 locomotives and 2,000 boxcars for $6,350,000 and will soon contract for 30,000 tons of rail and track fastenings for the 1940 program. In addition 1,000 cars now are under construction.

Five hundred new freight cars are being built by the Chicago & North Western. In conjunction with the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific lines it is arranging to spend $4,000,000 during the next year for two new streamliners for service between Chicago and the West Coast.

The Burlington railroad will add three 4,000 horsepower diesel electric locomotives, capable of more than 100 miles an hour, to its fleet next spring. The road also has scheduled construction of 10 steam locomotives and purchase of 100 flat cars and 250 steel hopper cars. More than $3,000,000 will be spent.

Zinc, Lead Demand Brings Benefits To Tri-State Ore Area

PICHER, Okla. (AP)—Buying of zinc and lead following Europe's war outbreak is bringing more jobs and higher pay to hundreds of miners in the ore-laden tri-state corners of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri.

Wages of more than 6,000 workmen climbed a dollar a day, keeping step with rising concentrate prices under an automatic schedule. About 600 have returned to work and more will follow.

Mines, some idle two years, are reopening. Production of zinc concentrates has risen 1,000 tons to 7,500 weekly.

The district produces 40 per cent of the nation's zinc. About one-eighth of its ore output is lead.

Evan Just, Secretary of the Tri-State Ore Producers' Association, said "several operators are planning to enlarge operations."

Mr. Just estimated 7,000 miners would be back on the job before the end of the year. The sudden rise in prices came when production had dropped sharply.

San Francisco Stock Exchange May Move If Pension Plan Becomes Law

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Officials disclosed plans to move the San Francisco stock exchange to Reno if the "ham and egg" pension plan becomes law.

An official statement said the exchange had "completed arrangements for the formation of a Nevada corporation under the name of "San Francisco Stock Exchange, Inc."

Purpose of the proposed move would be to escape the California gross income tax—really a transactions tax—which would automatically become effective Nov. 8 should the Retirment Life Payments Act win a majority vote in the Nov. 7 election. The tax is 3 per cent.

Under the proposed pension, all non-working Californians over 50 years of age would receive $30 weekly in State issued scrip, which would circulate as money in all businesses which would accept it. The gross income tax and a stamp tax on the scrip were proposed to finance the system.

Virginian Railway Plans 4-for-1 Stock Split-Up

NEW YORK (AP)—A recapitalization plan calling for a four-for-one split up of the common and preferred shares has been announced by the Virginian Railway.

Common stock now outstanding amounts to 312,715 shares and preferred 279,550 shares, both of $100 par. The new stock will be $25 par. Voting privileges of both stocks will remain the same.

The plan will be formally submitted to stockholders at a special meeting Nov. 9.

High Court Refuses FTC Case Against Goodyear

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—President P. W. Litchfield asserted Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. was "very much gratified" at "final vindication of our policy" in granting discounts to Sears, Roebuck & Co. between 1926 and 1933.

The Supreme Court refused Thursday to review a recision setting aside a Federal Trade Commission order which ordered Goodyear to terminate its Sears contract.

"The decision establishes the commission was wrong in concluding that Goodyear's contract with Sears violated any law in effect when those contracts were made and performed . . . prior to passage of the Robinson-Patman Act in 1936," Mr. Litchfield said.

Steel Ingot Production Up Sharply in September

NEW YORK (AP)—Ameican Iron & Steel Institute reported that steel ingot production jumped 12 per cent during September to 4,231,310 gross tons from 3,763,418 in August and compared with 2,647,129 in September, 1938.

The September production was the highest for any month since September, 1937, when 4,289,507 tons were turned out.

The industry operated at 72.41 per cent of capacity during September, compared with 62.22 per cent in August and 46.09 per cent in September, 1938.

Lee Rubber Stock Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Lee Rubber & Tire Corporation declared a stock dividend of 1-20th share of common stock on each outstanding share, in addition to a cash dividend of $1.25 a common share. Both are payable Oct. 28 to holders of record Oct. 23.

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BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Sales (to 1 p. m.) 350,000
Previous day's sales 735,290
1939 volume to date 210,361,868
1938 volume to date 216,651,133

Stock Market Is Generally Lower; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Generally lower prices ruled in the stock market today as traders continued to exhibit much confusion over European developments.

Sinking of one of the biggest British battleships by German submarines brought home to Wall Street the idea that a real war is in progress, but peace talk would not down and, with the week-end recess approaching, speculative forces inclined to step lightly.

Dealings were slow throughout and, in the final hour, leading issues were off fractions to a point or so.

Business news at home was still a bolstering influence, brokers said, but concern was expressed over the labor outlook as Chrysler's dispute, involving some 50,000 workers, remained unsettled.

Falling shares included Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Douglas Aircraft, Sperry, U. S. Gypsum, Allied Chemical, Westinghouse, American Smelting, Southern Railway, Western Union, and Goodrich.

Bonds Move Slowly

Bonds moved slowly in a narrow lane today and near the close gains and losses were about evenly divided in the corporate sector.

A few good advances helped to make for marked inactivity in the U. S. Government list. Treasury 4¼s 1952-47, climbed more than ⅞ of a point in early dealings. Some other Treasuries were up 1-32d to 7-32ds and one or two were down a shade.

Foreign dollar issues showed some wide spreads and markets remained thin. Denmark 4½s and Belgium 6½s dipped sharply. Italian and German groups were narrowly mixed.

Corporate loans moderately higher included American Telephone 3¼s of 1966, Consolidated Oil convertible 3½s, International Hydro Electric 6s and Standard Oil of New Jersey 2¾s. A little lower were New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 5½s, and International Telephone 5s.

Electric Equipment Demand Seen Rising

With electric power consumption recording new highs, and production facilities of some electric light and power companies overloaded, an increase in demand for power generating equipment is forecast for the coming months by Poor's Stock Reports.

The threat of increased public ownership of utilities has lessened, the report points out, with the result that private electric power concerns will feel more encouraged to proceed with long-delayed rehabilitation programs. Moreover, the Federal Government's National Defense Program may add stimulus to electrical equipment demand.

"In the field of industrial demand, most lines of electrical equipment promise to show improvement during the remainder of the current year," continues Poor's forecast. "Sales of electrical industrial equipment should maintain the 47 per cent rise over the corresponding 1938 period registered during the initial five months of this year. Renewed confidence in the general business outlook suggests a sharp rise in demand for heavy electrical equipment later on this year."

Although some slackening tendencies in freight traffic and equipment purchases have been evident, indications are that the trend toward greater utilization of Diesel - electric power will continue.

"In the household market, the report continues, unit retail radio sales will continue to exceed the levels of a year ago. Volume for the full year should exceed 7,000,000 units, which is within 75 per cent of the 1936 peak." However, with reduced average selling prices profit margins will be moderate. Near-term prospects for television are only fair, since the public generally is waiting for improved models and .lower prices before making purchases.

U. S. Sugar Imports Drop for 9 Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that sugar imported into the United States during the first nine months of this year totaled 3,855,653 short tons.

Imports during the corresponding period last year totaled 4,128,675 short tons. Officials said factors contributing to the decrease in imports included outbreak of war in Europe and lifting of American import and marketing quotas which permitted domestic producers to enlarge their sales considerably.

The imports were as follows:

Cuba 1,404,220 short tons; the Philippines 852,545; Puerto Rico 871,683; Hawaii 704,718; the Virgin Islands 3,228 and foreign countries other than Cuba 19,259.

Officials said that despite the reduction of imports, total supplies of sugar made available for consumption during the nine-month period were larger than during the corresponding period last year.

Bank of England

LONDON (AP)—Bank of England statement as of Oct. 11 (in thousands of pounds): Circulation 535,033, decrease 3,716; bullion 872, increase 72; reserves 45,939, increase 3,788; public deposits, 10,910, decrease 4,436; private deposits 156,389, increase 9,488; government securities 114,311, increase 695; other securities 24,744, increase 17. Ratio of reserve to liabilities 27.4 per cent compared with 25.9 last week. Bank rate 3 per cent.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	2	68	68	68	−1
50¾	34½	Acme Steel (2)	1	50½	50½	50½	Oct 13
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	6	9⅜	9¼	9¼	− ¼
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Oct 11
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	5	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
68	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	2	60¼	60⅛	60⅛	
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	1⅛	1	1	Oct 10
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	3	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18	4½	Allegh pf xw	3	15	14¼	14¼	Oct 13
20½	5¾	Allegh pf $30 ww	5	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
18¼	4½	Allegh pf $40 ww	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	− ⅛
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	4	19	18½	18½	Oct 13
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	7	24¼	24	24¼	
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¾g)	8	11	11	11	+ ½
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	183¾	183¾	183¾	−1½
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	14	13⅞	14	Oct 11
15½	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	5	13	13	13	Oct 11
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	11	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	4	63⅜	62¾	62¾	Oct 13
48⅜	18	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	7	43½	43¼	43¼	
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Oct 13
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	6	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
21	12	Amal Leath pf	3	19	19	19	Oct 11
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	3	67	67	67	Oct 11
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	6	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ½
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	10	35⅜	35	35	Oct 13
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	14	14	14	Oct 13
8	3½	Am Bosch	5	6½	6½	6½	Oct 13
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	3	52	51½	51½	−2
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	9	111⅛	111	111⅛	+ ⅛
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	162	162	162	+2
39⅜	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	8	37	36⅝	37	− ⅛
64	30¼	Am Car pf	1	59	59	59	
25	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	12	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	112	112	112	Oct 13
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	112	111⅞	112	Oct 6
8¾	5	Am Colortype	6	6½	6½	6½	
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅜
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	Oct 13
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6¼	4¾	Am European	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 11
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
22	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	− ⅞
27½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	7	26	25	25	Oct 13
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	3	8	8	8	Oct 13
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	9	24¾	23¾	23¾	− ⅜
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	2	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	2	37¾	37	37¾	Oct 10
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	2	49⅜	48¾	48¾	− ⅛
3½	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	
25	14½	Am Ice pf	2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅝
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	3	7½	7½	7½	Oct 13
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	3	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅜
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	2	71½	71	71	Oct 13
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	2	13½	13½	13½	− ⅛
5½	2⅛	Am M&Metal	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
50⅛	32	AP&L 6 pf (3k)	2	46⅞	46⅞	46¾	+ ⅛
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½k)	6	40⅜	40¼	40¼	− ¼
18¾	8½	Am Rad & St S	26	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	4	20⅛	20	20	− ⅛
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	1	77½	77½	77½	
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	8	11	11	11	Oct 13
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2g)	5	54¼	53¾	53¾	−1¼
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	138	138	138	Oct 11
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	8	69	69	69	Oct 13
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	18	37⅝	37½	37⅝	− ¼
14½	8¼	Am Stores (1¼g)	1	12	12	12	Oct 11
18¼	9	Am Stove (1.55g)	7	17⅝	17	17	− ⅜
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	7	26½	25⅞	25⅞	Oct 13
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	5	90¼	90	90¼	Oct 10
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¾
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	4	163⅝	163⅛	163⅝	+ ½
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	78¼	78¼	78¼	
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	4	81	80½	81	+ ¾
153¼	132	Am Tob pf 6)	3	141	141	141	
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	3	13⅝	13½	13½	
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	3	89½	89½	89½	Oct 6
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	6	12¾	12⅜	12¾	− ¼
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	3	54	53⅞	53⅞	− ¼
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	6	8½	8⅜	8⅜	− ¼
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	2	43	43	43	Oct 10
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	21	33¼	32⅞	32⅞	− ¼
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	42½	42½	42½	Oct 13
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	2	22½	22½	22½	Oct 13
21	8¾	Andes Cop (⅛g)	3	15	15	15	Oct 3
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 11
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	1	32	32	32	Oct 10
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	3	101¾	101⅜	101⅜	Oct 11
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	2	48	48	48	−1
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	7	36½	35⅞	36	−1
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	− ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	ArtloomCorp	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	− ⅜
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	2	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	− ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	76	76	76	Sep 26
65	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	63	63	63	Oct 13
38	30	Associates In (2)	4	34	33¼	34	Sep 27
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	7	30¾	30⅜	30¾	− ¼
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	2	63	62	63	Oct 11
30⅛	15	Ati Coast Line	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	− ¼
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Oct 13
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	19	19	19	Oct 13
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	3	24⅛	24	24⅛	Oct 13
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	2	105¾	105½	105½	Oct 13
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (⅛g)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
71	50	Atlas Pow (1⅛g)	2	64	63½	63½	Oct 13
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Oct 9
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	6	3	3	3	− ⅛
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Oct 11
8⅞	3½	Aviation Corp	8	6	5¾	5¾	− ¼
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	7	19	18⅞	18⅞	− ⅛
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	10	7½	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅛
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	Oct 13
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	2	22⅜	22¼	22¼	Oct 13
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	13	17½	17	17	Oct 13
13	6	Barker Bros	2	8½	8⅜	8½	Oct 11
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall Cil (1)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	− ⅛
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	17	25¾	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	25	25	25	Oct 9
106½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 29
128⅛	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114½	114½	114½	− ½
9½	7¼	Belding He .70)	2	9	9	9	Oct 13
73½	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
31⅝	16⅜	Bendix Av (1½g)	13	28⅞	28¼	28⅜	− ¼
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ¼
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	52	52	52	Oct 13
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	9	38⅞	38¼	38¼	Oct 6
100	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	23	88¾	88⅜	88¾	− ½
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
120⅛	89¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	114	114	114	+1
29½	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	28	28	28	Oct 10
24¼	14	Black & Deck (1)	2	23⅜	22¾	22¾	− ¾
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	2	13¾	13½	13½	− ¼
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	4	26¼	26	26⅛	− ¼
28½	16	Bohn A&B(¾g)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Oct 13
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	21	21⅜	21	21	Oct 13
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	8	27	26⅝	26⅝	− ⅜
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
32	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	− ⅜
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.60g)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Oct 13
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	3	13⅜	13½	13½	− ⅜
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg .1g)	12	23½	23⅜	23½	− ⅜
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ¼
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	50½	50½	50½	Oct 13
2	1⅜	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 13
13⅜	5½	Bkly & Q Tr pf	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Oct 13
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	3	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	Oct 13
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	41½	41½	41½	
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (1¼g)	5	24¾	24⅝	24¾	Oct 11
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	41	41	41	Sep 19
19½	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	2	5	5	5	
30	15½	Bullard Co	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	Oct 13
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	1	28	28	28	Oct 13
19¾	11½	Burlng Mills (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	3	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ½
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	7	5⅜	5	5¼	
9½	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20	20	20	Oct 13
6¾	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	7	5¼	5¼	5⅜	− ⅛
13¾	7	Byers (AM) Co	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	− ¼
17⅞	11¼	Bryon Jack (1)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Oct 13
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	6	25¼	24⅜	25	Oct 13
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Oct 10
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	8	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	4	8¾	8⅜	8¾	
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅜
20¾	12	Can Dry (½g)	15	15¼	14⅞	15	Oct 11
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	8	5⅜	5½	5½	− ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	4	39	38	39	Oct 9
8	4½	Capital Ad A	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ¾
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	1	26½	26½	26½	−1
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
94½	63½	Case(JI)Co (5e)	1	80	80	80	−1¼
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	4	58	57¾	58	+ ½
107⅛	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 28
29⅛	13⅜	Celanese Corp	1	25	25	25	− ¼
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	4	10	9⅞	10	
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	3	4⅛	4	4	Oct 13
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Oct 13
14⅜	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	8	10¾	9⅝	9⅝	Oct 13
6⅞	3½	Century R M	5	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	Oct 13
52½	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	10	41	40½	40½	− ½
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	1	7	7	7	
22½	13	Chain Belt (.60g)	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 9
30	17	Champ Pap & F	1	26½	26½	26½	Oct 11
18½	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	15	15	15	Oct 10
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	21	42⅝	41¾	42	−1
92½	86	Ches & O pf (4)	3	87	87	87	Oct 10
29½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	7	26½	26½	26½	− ¼
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 13
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	5	1	1	1	− ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Chi & N West pf	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 13
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	3	3½	3	3	Oct 13
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	2	12	12	12	− ⅜
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	7	¾	¾	¾	
1⅝	½	Chi M S P&P pf	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	− ⅛
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	Oct 11
48½	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	4	48	48	48	Oct 10
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 13
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6%pf	1	1	⅞	⅞	Oct 13
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7%pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 11
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	8	8	− ⅜
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	2	14	14	14	Oct 2
13½	5	Childs Co	2	6	6	6	
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	32	90½	89½	90	− ¾
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	5	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Oct 13
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
30½	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	1	28	28	28	
33½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	2	32	32	32	Oct 13
60⅛	34⅜	ClimaxMol(1.20)	4	45	44¾	44¾	− ¼
35⅛	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	1	31	31	31	− ¼
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	1	112	112	112	
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Sep 22
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (⅛)	1	13½	13½	13½	− ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104	104	104	Oct 6
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	− ⅜
24⅞	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	2	22¾	22	22	− ½
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	4	20¼	20	20¼	Oct 13
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	1	20	20	20	− ¼
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	16	7½	7¼	7¼	
91	74½	Col G&EpfA(6)	3	83	82½	82½	Oct 13
15⅝	6⅜	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	3	7⅜	7¼	7¼	Oct 13
30½	16	Col Pic pf (2¾)	2	18	18	18	
94	73	Col Carb (4)	2	88	88	88	−2
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	4	46½	46⅛	46½	+ ⅜
109⅝	99	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	2	99	99	99	Sep 28
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	3	52½	52⅛	52⅛	− ¼
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	Oct 4
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	1	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
2½	1¼	Com'th & South	18	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
72½	45⅜	Com & Sou pf(3)	4	68	68	68	
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.65g)	43	30	29¾	30	+ ¼
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	4	7¾	7½	7½	Oct 13
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	7	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
7	5	Congress Cigar	2	5½	5½	5½	Oct 10
28¼	15½	Cons Aircraft	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
87⅝	58⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	2	73¾	73⅝	73⅝	+ ⅛
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
35	27	Cons Edison(2)	18	30¼	30⅛	30¼	− ¼
108½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	
2¼	1	Con Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf(3¾k)	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Oct 10
7⅞	4⅝	Cons Laundries	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Oct 13
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	12	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	3	3	3	3	Oct 13
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	2	6	5¾	5¾	Oct 13
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	26	26	26	
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	94½	94½	94½	Oct 7
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	15	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅛
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 13
100	87½	Cont Bak pf (6k)	2	90	89¾	89¾	Oct 13
51¼	32½	Cont Can (2g)	13	47	46¾	46¾	− ¼
116	106	Cont Can pf(4½)	2	110½	110⅛	110⅛	Oct 13
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	1	7⅞	7¾	7¾	− ⅛
37⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	37	36⅞	36⅞	Oct 13
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	7	3	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (¾g)	12	28⅜	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
32⅝	16⅛	Cont Steel (¾g)	2	29¾	29¼	29¼	Oct 13
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	10	60½	60½	60½	− ½
177	150	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	162	162	162	+2
4⅞	3	Coty Inc (¼g)	13	3¾	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
2½	⅝	Coty Int (.20g)	23	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
38	16	Crane Co	14	26¾	25¼	25¾	Oct 13
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	3	98½	98½	98½	+1½
32½	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	1	29	29	29	
13	6⅞	Crosley Corp	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	− ¼
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	Oct 13
40¼	33	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	1	35½	35½	35½	Sep 29
37½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Livestock Prices Again Irregular In 2-Way Market

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Another set of two-way steer markets, favorable to lightweights and yearlings, developed this week and all little cattle again edged forward. At the same time, only strictly choice and prime heavy steers recovered the early loss to close at steady prices, while medium and good grades lost a quarter.

Hogs started the week at lower levels, regained part of the downturn, while fat lambs sold on the strong side of a steady market. Prime yearling steers headed that division at $11.25, hogs dropped to $7.15, reached $7.30 at mid-week and closed $7.25 down. Best native lambs reached $10.00 late, more through improved quality than by virtue of higher markets.

Light yearling steers and comparable heifers closed at higher prices. Weighty steers experienced a steady close on strictly choice and prime grades, but medium and good grade steers with weight closed fully 25 cents lower.

Reflecting the favorable position now allocated to little cattle, prime 1125 lb. yearlings topped at $11.25, while equally prime 1480 lb. bullocks stopped at $10.75. Mixed steer and heifer yearlings sold at $11.10, averaging 803 lbs., while 755 lb. heifer yearlings reached $11.00.

The upper crust of heavy steers cashed at $10.25-10.65 and a sizable number of highly finished extreme weights turned at $9.75-10.25. Northwestern and southwestern grass steers sold at $8.00-9.00, with shortfed Kansas offerings at $9.25-9.40. Most western grass cows brought $6.00-7.00, top $7.25. Replacement demand centered on northwestern calves and yearlings 650 lbs. down, calves selling up to $11.50, stockers $10.25 and heifer calves $10.00.

While most hogs finished the week slightly lower as a result of pre-midweek declines, sows and heavy butchers continued to decrease in relative volume and developed more price strength than other weight selections. At the low time Tuesday best hogs sold at $7.15, closed Thursday at $7.25 down, with most 180-300 lb. consignments at $6.90-7.25.

Fat lambs, both rangers and natives, sold fully steady and closed a shade higher than late last week, having reached an outside top of $10.00 late in the period. However, this figure represented improved quality more than a generally higher market, most of the week's supply of good and choice western and native lambs having sold within $9.25-9.65 limits. Several loads of fed Texas yearlings cashed at $7.50-8.00.

Westinghouse Net Equals $1.02 Share

NEW YORK, (AP) — Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., reported for the three months ended Sept. 30 a net profit of $2,731,023, equal to $1.02 a share on the combined $7 participating preferred and the common stock.

This compared with profit of $1,712,221, equivalent to 63 cents a share on the combined share basis, in the same 1938 period and with $3,982,637, or $1.49 on the combined shares, in the preceding three months this year.

For nine months the profit totaled $9,069,810, equal to $3.39 a share on the combined stocks, against $6,212,823, or $2.31 a share, in the like 1938 period.

The preferred stock is entitled to a pro-rata share of dividends declared on the comon after the $7 annual payment has been made on the senior stock.

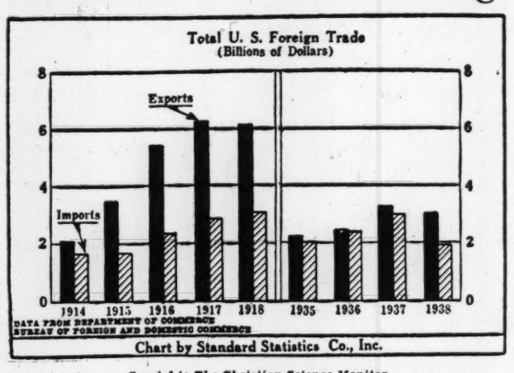
Motor Production Sharply Above 1938

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports estimated the current week's production of motor vehicles at 75,860 units, compared with 76,095 last week, and with 43,540 this week a year ago.

The slight decline this week was attributed to labor trouble in the Dodge division of the Chrysler Corporation.

The survey predicted a continuance "of the present heavy automobile production schedules" and said assembly of 1,250,000 units in the last quarter of the present calendar year may be expected.

Substantial Gain in Exports Possible If War Is Prolonged



Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Foreign trade totals over the past four years are shown on the accompanying chart. While the experience of 1914-1918 is not an infallible guide to what may happen to exports and imports under present conditions, the figures for these years are also presented.

Canada Ready for Orders; War Hits Argentine Business; Reich Gets Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canadian industry is being groomed to handle huge war contracts, but British war orders, with a few exceptions, have not started to be placed in Canada, according to Business Week's survey of business abroad.

It is because, says the survey, the British Government does not yet know what it wants from Canada. In Britain, some of the experts think the greatest need that Canada can supply will be warplanes. Others think it will be tanks, guns, and shells for the western front. And others believe that it will be naval craft such as subchasers.

Ready for Orders

But Canada's newly organized War Supply Board is nearly ready to go ahead with big government orders for both the Canadian and British governments. British agents who have been in Canada since the beginning of September will work through the Canadian board. They will also handle business which may be placed in the United States, but no orders of any size are expected, even for non-munitions items, until after the neutrality legislation has been passed in Washington.

Expected soon is the repatriation of the $2,500,000,000 of Canadian securities now held in Britain, to provide exchange credits in Canada for the British purchases. Should it be necessary, Canada also plans to sell Canadian-held American securities which total nearly $2,000,000,000 to provide investors with adequate funds for the absorption of British-held Canadian securities in Canada.

British selling of Canadian securities on the New York market has been heavier than in Canada. The Bank of England has been permitting the transfers to the New York market on a considerably larger scale than the transfers to Canada. Such selling pressure—which has helped to bolster sterling in New York—has been a major reason for the sharp decline of the more popular Canadian security issues at New York. In the future, Ottawa authorities will not permit transfers to Canada of British-held Canadian securities which have been sold at New York.

Belligerent Europe still has made no spectacular new war orders in the Argentine but the country's war profits, based on higher commodity prices which have ruled now for more than a month, are considerable. Nevertheless, the war is having its bad effects on business too.

Business men who have been unable to get assurance of shipments from their usual European sources of supply and on whose products the government in some cases has refused to lift the import quota from the United States are wondering what is going to happen when present stocks of raw materials for local industry or for the retail trade are exhausted

It is estimated that 300,000 building workers are already idle because of the shortage of certain building materials. The railroads have curtailed their services to conserve coal resources until new supplies are assured. An egg shortage threatens unless exports are sharply curtailed.

Trade for Germany

The gravitation of Continental trade toward Germany is the most important development in the second month of the war.

Germans are unimpressed with reports just published that the British are carrying on negotiations with the Swedes for the purchase of the entire output of Swedish high-grade iron ore. This has been Germany's source of supply and is so desperately needed by the Reich that Berlin will undoubtedly exert the utmost pressure on Stockholm to prevent the deal.

Raids on neutral shipping are having a telling effect on the business of the Scandinavian countries. Denmark claims to be losing $750,000 a day because of the inability to deliver butter, eggs and bacon to the British.

The trade of the Baltic states, now under Soviet domination, is also being shifted rapidly to new channels. Britain has been one of their most important markets, but shipments of foodstuffs have already been shifted to Leningrad.

In the Balkans, Germany is getting new business. Skoda, the former Czecho Slovak steel works, has just received a big contract for the construction of a shipyard on the Danube in Yugoslavia. Coal from the former Polish mines in Silesia is being offered in quantity to the Scandinavias.

U. S. Seen Exporting Too Much Strategic Materials for War

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War and Navy departments asserted that exports of some strategic war materials from the United States since the outbreak of the war have hampered the government in its efforts to build up a strong supply of such defensive essentials.

Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, and Charles Edison, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, issued a joint statement in which they said that activities of foreign buyers had resulted in removal from the market of 10,000 tons of rubber and an appreciable amount of tin.

Attempts have been made, they added, to obtain ferro-manganese and other strategic materials, either in raw or semi-finished form.

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Edison are members of the Army and Navy munitions board, which has undertaken a $100,000,000 program to build up stores of essential materials produced chiefly abroad.

Their warning reinforced a recent statement by President Roosevelt criticizing exports of materials this country needs.

"Such sales," the joint statement said, "are condemned by the more patriotic and responsible dealers and manufacturers in the United States, who are cooperating with the Army and Navy munitions board in its efforts to increase the supply of these materials within the country."

The Army-Navy Board has classified these materials as most important: antimony, chromium, ferrograde manganese, manila fibre, quartz chrystal, quicksilver, quinine, rubber, silk, tin, and tungsten.

Boston Stocks

Oct. 14

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	87¼	87	87	87⅝
8.00	Bos Edison	140	140	140	141½
5.00	Bos Elevated	45	45	45	44⅞
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	16⅝	16½	16½	17
..	Bos & Me pr pf	12¾	12½	12½	12½
..	Bos & M st A pf	3½	3½	3½	3¾
..	East G&F pr pf	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	39
2.50	First Nat Stors	45¼	45¼	45¼	45⅛
..	Mass Util As	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
..	Narr Rac A	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
..	Quincy Min	2½	2½	2½	2¼
.40	Shawmut Assoc	10½	10½	10½	10½
.95a	Torrington	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
2.50	Unit Shoe M	73	72¾	72¾	72½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid in 1937, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1937 on account of accumulations. dPaid in 1937; includes $2 per share paid prior to 3-for-1 split-up.

Bank of France

PARIS (AP)—Bank of France statement as of Oct. 6 (in millions of francs): Gold reserve 97,266, unchanged; balances abroad 56, decrease 135; discounted commercial bills—France 11,228; decrease 3,602; negotiable bills bought in France 4,269, increase 1; advances against securities 3,723, increase 62; 30-day advances against government securities 815, decrease 114; temporary advances to state 23,772, increase 3,196, circulation 145,716, increase 1,155; total credit to current accounts 18,093, decrease 2,269. Ratio of gold to sight liabilities 59.36 per cent compared with 58.98 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

Electric Bond & Share Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric Bond & Share Co. reported net income for the September quarter of $2,631,462 after charges, equal to 5 cents a common share, compared with $2,339,936, or 4 cents a share, in the like 1938 period.

Roads to Build Hopper Cars

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—E. W. Scheer, President of the Reading Railroad Company, announced that Reading Company and the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey each will construct fifty 70-ton bulk hopper cars of the latest design in the near future.

N. Y. Central Income Up

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Central Railroad reported August net income after all charges of $342,901, equal to 5 cents a share on capital stock. For the same month last year the company reported a deficit of $878,643.

Is Germany Using Printing Press To Defray War Costs?

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Huge increases in German currency circulation within the last year, and particularly last August have attracted the attention of financial experts here and give rise to a belief Germany is freely using the printing press to meet its war costs.

According to the League of Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics German Reichsmank notes in circulation at the end of August totaled 10,907,000,000 compared with 8,989,000,000 at the end of July and 6,839,000,000 at the end of August, 1938.

Sharp Gain in August

Thus in the one month of August, this year, the note circulation increased 1,918,000,000 reichsmarks and in the year ended Aug. 31 it increased 4,038,000,000.

Since the par value of the reichsmark is approximately 40 cents, this means the equivalent of $767,000,000 has been injected into German currency in August.

This increase is considered entirely out of line with what might be expected owing to increased need for currency due to larger government pay rolls and increased industrial activity consequent upon war effort. The figure inevitably leads to the conclusion Germany is attempting to finance the war by inflation.

Some financial experts here were guarded in their comments of the figure, however, and stated factors about which the outside world has no knowledge might contribute to the increase and mitigate its inflationary character. One such factor would be hoarding.

Possible for Short Periods

If the German people are hoarding money, the increase due to hoarding would not be inflationary. Money hoarded is taken out of circulation and does not contribute to the rise in prices which is the inevitable consequence of inflation.

Inflationary methods of financing, in the opinion of authorities, may be used sometimes for short periods without great danger. Thus they might have been started in Germany in the belief the war would be of short duration and would end with the conquest of Poland.

Had that been the case it might have been possible for German economy to recover speedily from the large injection of new currency it received in the past 12 months.

If, however, Germany is relying on the printing of new money to meet any appreciable part of the cost of a long war it is considered certain that the reichsmark will become less valuable and that prices will rise sharply.

Power Generating Equipment Sales Expected to Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the coming months the demand for power generating equipment promises to rise as a result of the outbreak of hostilities abroad, according to an analysis of the electrical equipment industry appearing in Poor's Stock Reports.

Increased industrial activity in this country, continues the survey, will result in substantial gains in electric power consumption, which is already at record all-time highs. Production facilities of some electric light and power companies are already overburdened, and expansion in domestic power plants' facilities appears to be inevitable over the long term.

"Industrial demand for electrical equipment also promises to be maintained at a high level during the remainder of the current year at least," continues the analysis. "Prospects for 1940, too, are promising. For the first seven months of 1939, sales of electrical industrial equipment were already 50 per cent greater than those in the corresponding 1938 months. Further marked gains will be registered as industrial concerns boost their budgets for capital expenditures, in view of the sharp step-up which is taking place in the rate of industrial activity.

"Potential railroad demand has shown a marked improvement. The substantial traffic upswing already under way is likely to extend somewhat farther. Consequently, railroads will shortly enter the equipment market on a much larger scale than in past months. Thus, demand for Diesel-electric switching locomotives promises to be materially higher than recently. The trend toward greater utilization of Diesel-electric in place of steam locomotives also is encouraging, since it means the opening of a considerable market for the electrical equipment industry."

Utility Hearings Set

WASHINGTON (AP)—Hearing on the applications and declarations of Philadelphia Electric Company for a private sale of $10,000,000 of 2.75 per cent promissory notes and 50,000 shares of $4.25 divided preferred stocks was set by the Securities Commission for Oct. 23 in Washington. A hearing was ordered for Oct. 24 on the applications of Electric Bond & Share Company for approval of the proposed extension of maturity of $4,400,000 principal amount of a $4,800,000 note of American and Foreign Power Company, Inc.

Continental Oil Buys Pipe Line

PONCA CITY, Okla.—Continental Oil Company, for several years a producer in southwest Texas, has purchased the Crude Oil Pipe Line Company and related companies, comprising about 225 miles of pipe line and a 500,000-barrel deep-water terminal at Corpus Christi, it was announced here by J. G. Dyer, Vice-President in charge of production and pipe lines. The purchase included a lease of 105 acres in the Conroe Field, Montgomery County, Texas, on which there are five producing wells.

Blue Ridge Assets Mount

NEW YORK (AP)—Blue Ridge Corp., investing company, reported net assets as of Sept. 30, at market values, totaled $32,145,044 or $1.37 a common share. On June 30, last, assets were $28,098,503 or 82 cents a common share.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
3	3⅜s '43-'41 Mch	104.23	104.23	104.23
3	3¼s '46-'44	108.5	108.5	108.5
10	2½s '45	105.14	105.14	105.14
50	4¼s '52-'47	116	116	116
2	2s '47	101	101	101
5	2½s '48	103.18	103.18	103.18
29	2½s '53-'49	101.13	101.10	101.13
1	2½s '52-'50	101.25	101.25	101.25
6	2½s '60-'55	102.26	102.21	102.26
1	2¾s '65-'60	101.20	101.20	101.20

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3¼s '64-'44	105	105	105

Corporation Bonds

Sales in 1000		High	Low	11:50
17	Alleghany cv 5s '44	79	78½	79
14	Alleghany cv 5s '49	74½	74½	74½
5	Alleghany 5s '50 st	44¾	44½	44¾
1	Allegh Val 4s '42	106	106	106
14	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109⅝	109	109
3	Am & For P 5s 2030	59¼	59	59
7	AmIGChem 5½s '49	100¾	100½	100¾
1	Am T & T 5½s '43	109½	109½	109½
8	Am T & T 3¼s '66	102¾	102½	102¾
4	Am T & T 3¼s '61	103	103	103
13	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	107	106¾	107
1	Arm Del 4s '57	96½	96½	96½
6	Arm Del 4s '55	96¼	96¼	96¼
10	AT&SF 4s '95	103¼	103¼	103¼
3	Atl Refin 3s '53	103	103	103
3	B&O rfg 6s '95	32	32	32
3	B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	68½	68½	68½
5	B&O rfg 5s '95	29	29	29
11	B&O 5s 2000 D	28½	28½	28½
2	B&O cv 4½s '60	20½	20½	20½
21	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	19⅜	19	19
2	B&O 1st 4s '48	69½	69½	69½
1	Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	90½	90½	90½
3	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	99¾	99½	99¾
13	Beth Stl 3½s '52	110¾	110⅜	110½
5	Boston&Me25s '67	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
5	Bos & NY Air L 4s '55	8¼	8¼	8¼
5	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	72	72	72
2	Bkly UnEllst 5s '50	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	101¾	101¾	101¾
5	Buf R&P 4s '57	44½	44	44
3	Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	43	43	43
3	Can Nat Ry 5s '70	100¼	100	100
2	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	100½	100⅛	100⅛
10	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	97	97	97
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	96½	96½	96½
1	Can Pac 5s '44	101½	101½	101½
2	Can Pac 4½s '46	83	82	82
4	Can Pac 4½s '60	67½	67½	67½
2	Carriers & Gen 5s '50	94¾	94¾	94¾
3	Cen Pac 5s '60	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
2	C&O 4½s '92	119½	119½	119½
4	C&O 3½s '96 D	95	95	95
5	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2	Chi&E Ill 5s '51	18½	18½	18½
10	CMSP&P aj5s 2000	3	3	3
2	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
5	Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	4⅝	4½	4½
1	Chi FRy 5s '27	52	52	52
10	CRI&P 4s '88	15	15	15
11	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	102	102	102
5	Cin Leb&N 4s '42	103	103	103
2	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	105	105	105
1	Cin Un Term 3¾s '69	105¾	105¾	105¾
3	ClevUnTerm5s'73	83¾	83¾	83¾
1	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	75½	75½	75½
1	Col F & I 5s '43	102½	102½	102½
1	Col F&I 5s '70	73	73	73
9	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104	103¾	103¾
14	Colmbia G 5s 1961	102⅛	102	102
7	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	105	105	105
1	Con Edis 3¼s '46	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Con Edis 3½s '48	106½	106½	106½
1	Con Edis 3½s '58	103¾	103¾	103¾
6	Con Edis 3½s '56	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
6	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3	Con Rys 4s '54	13½	13½	13½
2	Con Rys 4s '56	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2	Consol'n Coal 5s '60	63	62½	62½
3	Consum Pow 3½s '70	103½	103½	103½
6	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	112½	112½	112½
19	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	63½	63½	63½
1	D & R G 4s '36	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
20	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	3¾	3¾	3¾
3	Det Ed 4s'65	110¼	110¼	110¼
16	DuquesneLt 3½s '65	107¾	107½	107¾
3	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108	108	108
7	Erie rfg 5s '67	15⅞	15¾	15¾
4	Erie rfg 5s '75	15⅞	15¾	15¾
1	Firest T&R 3½s '48	104½	104½	104½
6	Gen Cable 5½s '47	101	100½	100½
10	GenMotAccept 3¼s'51	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Goodrich 4¼s '56	102½	102½	102½
5	Gt Nor 5s '73	89¼	89	89
2	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	83⅛	83	83
3	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
1	Gt Nor 4½s '77	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
1	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	105	104⅞	105
25	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	92¼	92	92
11	Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	47¾	47½	47½
14	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	15	15	15
1	Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70B	108¼	108¼	108¼
6	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	51⅜	51⅛	51½
1	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	55	55	55
1	IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	51¼	51¼	51¼
1	Interb R Tr 6s '32	28¼	28¼	28¼
1	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
1	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	63¼	63	63¼
3	Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	70½	70½	70½
7	Int Paper 6s '55	92¼	92	92
10	Int Rys CA 6½s'47	89¾	89½	89½
10	Int T&T 4½s'52	47½	47	47
4	Int T&T 5s '55	52	51¾	52
5	KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	34	34	34
1	KC South 5s '50	67¾	67¾	67¾
5	KC Terb4s '60	106⅞	106¾	106¾
2	Lac Gas 5½s'53	51	51	51
1	Lautaro Nit inc '75	31½	31½	31½
3	Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st	35	35	35
1	Leh Val HTerm5s54	51	51	51
1	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1	Liggett & M 7s '44	124½	124⅜	124½
2	Loews 3½s '46	98	98	98
2	Manhat Ry 4s '90	65¼	65¼	65¼
1	Mead Corp 6s '45A	103	103	103
3	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	97	97	97
4	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	26¼	26	26
7	M-K-Tex2aj 5s '67	11	11	11
5	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
2	Mo Pac 5s '77F	16⅛	16	16
10	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5¼	5¼	5¼
5	Mob & Oh 5s '38	31	31	31
4	MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	108½	108½	108½
1	NashCha&StL 4s '78	70	70	70
7	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	105	105	105
10	Nat Distill 3½s '49	100¼	100	100¼
2	Nat Gypsum 4½s '50	102½	102½	102½
1	Nat Steel 3s '65	99⅛	99	99⅛
1	New Eng T&T 5s '52	122	122	122
1	N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	15	105	105
4	N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	105¼	105¼	105¼
10	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	37¼	37¼	37
1	NO Tex&M 5½s '54 ct	34	34	34
11	NYC 4s 2013	68¼	68	68¼
32	NYC 4½s 2013 A	61¾	60¾	60¾
1	NYC cn 4s '98	65½	65½	65½
12	NYS 3¾s '46	80⅛	80	80
13	NYC cv 3¼s '52	70½	70¼	70½
25	NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	68¾	68	68¾
13	NYCh&StL 4½s '78	60	60	60
1	NY Dock Co 4s '51	54⅝	54½	54⅝
8	NY GElH&P 4s '49	113	113	113
5	NY Steam 3½s 63	99½	99½	99½
1	NY S&W cn 5s 40	7½	7½	7½
1	NY Tel 4½s 39	105½	105½	105½
2	Niag Sh cv 5½s 50	101	101	101
4	Nor Am Co 4s 59	105½	105½	105½
1	Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	104	104	104
7	Nor Am Co 3½s 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
19	Nor Pac 2047	64¼	64	64
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047D	57½	57½	57½
2	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53½	53	53
1	Nor Pac 3s 2047	45	45	45
3	Ohio Ed 4s 65	107	107	107
1	Ohio Ed 3½s 72	101¼	101¼	101¼
11	Okla G&E 3¾s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Okla G&E 3s 46F	105½	105½	105½
2	Ont Pw N Fl 5s 43	103	103	103
18	Pac G & E 3½s 66	103¼	103	103¼
1	Para Prov cv 3¼s'47	80½	80½	80½
1	Pen Co 4s 63	101	101	101
6	Penn Gl Sand4½s'60	106	106	106
10	Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	104¾	104½	104¾
1	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
5	Penn RR gen 4½s '65	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	85	85	85
1	Pen RR 3¾s '70	85¾	85¾	85¾
1	Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	111	111	111
12	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	113	113	113
5	Phila Co 5s '67	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	15¾	15¾	15¾
13	Phillips Pet 3s '48	114⅛	114	114⅛
2	PCCC & StL 4s '45	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Pitts & W Va 4½s'58A	50½	50½	50½
5	PittWVa 4½s 60C	50¼	50¼	50¼
22	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	75¾	75½	75½
6	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	17⅝	17½	17½
22	PubSvc No Ill 3½s '68	103¼	103⅛	103¼
1	Readg 4½s '97 A	76½	76½	76½
1	Rdg Jer Cen 4s'51	63	63	63
5	Rem Rand 4¼s'56 xw	96	96	96
2	Republic Steel 5½s'54	110¼	110¼	110¼
5	Republic Steel 4¼s'61	92⅝	92½	92½
2	Republic Steel 4½s'56	94	94	94
1	Roch G&E 3¼s'69	101	101	101
21	St L S F 4½s'78	11⅛	11	11⅛
5	StLSF 4½s'78 ctf st	10¾	10¾	10¾
18	St L S F 4s'50 A	11¼	11¼	11¼
25	St L S F 4s'50 A ct	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
15	Seab A L cn 6s'45	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
2	Sea A L 6s'45 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
13	Sea A L 4s'50 st	13½	13½	13½
2	Sea AL rfg 4s'59	6¼	6¼	6¼
3	Sea-AlPla 6s'383 A ct	4	4	4
14	Shell Un 2½s'54	93½	93½	93½
8	Socony Vac Oil 3s'64	100¾	100¾	100¾
2	Sou Kraft 4¼s'46	96¼	96¼	96¼
25	Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Sou Pac 4½s'68	53¾	53¾	53¾
17	Sou Pac 4½s'81	53¾	53½	53½
26	So Pac 4½s'69	53¾	53¼	53¼
9	So Pac rfg 4s'55	67⅜	67¼	67¼
6	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	54½	53¾	53¾
6	South Ry gen 4s '56	61½	61⅝	61½
9	Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
3	Tex Corp 3½s '51	107	107	107
27	Tex Corp 3s '59	100¼	100	100¼
77	Third Ave aj 5s '60	15⅝	15¼	15⅜
23	Third Ave 4s '60	50⅛	50	50
11	TideWatAssoO3½s '52	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	Unit Drug 5s '53	78½	78½	78½
1	US Steel 3¼s '48	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1	Un Stockyds 4¼s '51	88½	88½	88½
6	Util P&L 5s '59	77½	77½	77½
5	Vanadium 5s '41	111¼	111¼	111¼
2	Walwrth 4s '55	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
6	West Pen P 3½s '66	107¾	107¾	107
1	West Shore 4s 2361	55	55	55
1	West Sh 4s 2361 reg	50	50	50
4	Western Un 5s '51	74½	74½	74½
3	Western Un 5s '60	73½	73¼	73¼
7	Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	104	103½	104
3	Youngst S&T 4s '61	102⅝	102¼	102½
7	Youngst S&T 4s '48	111	111	111
5	Arr M 8s '55 '48	24	24	24
23	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	72	71½	71½
13	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	72	71½	71½
10	Argentine 4½s '48	88¼	88¼	88¼
9	Argentine 4½s '71	82	82	82
5	Australia 5s '55	68	68	68
3	Australia 5s '57	67¾	67¾	67¾
3	Australia 4½s '56	63¼	63¼	63¼
1	Belgium 7s '55	89¾	89¾	89¾
3	Belgium 6½s '49	84½	84½	84½
1	Belgium 6s '55	85¾	85¾	85¾
2	Brazil 8s '41	14¾	14½	14½
6	Brazil 6½s '26-57	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
1	Brazil G Rx El 7s '52	11	11	11
1	Breda Ernes 7s '54	72	72	72
1	Brisbane 5s '58	64	64	64
3	Buen A 4½s&4¾sc77	54	54	54
33	Canada 5s '52	102½	102	102¼
5	Canada 4½s '60	93½	93¼	93½
3	Canada 3¼s '61	85¼	85¼	85½
5	Chile 7s '42	15¼	15¼	15¼
25	Chile 7s '42asd

Ruin of U. S. Shipping Seen in Neutrality Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—The proposed Neutrality Act now in debate in Washington was described as "calamitous" and of "incalculable" harm to the United States merchant marine in a communication placed before President Roosevelt by the Maritime Association of the Port of New York today. It would be "a grievous blow" to American shipping and inland transportation, to railroads, inland waterways and the motor truck industry, the Association declares.

"The threat this legislation holds to the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States is apparently not well understood," the letter continues. "The great grain growing sections of the West, the cotton States of the South, the industrial sections of the whole country are vitally dependent upon the maintenance and development of our foreign trade. Without American ships in the present crisis to carry our farm and manufactured products to world markets, our internal domestic economy will be seriously depressed and unemployment will be materially increased.

"Many of our industries are also wholly dependent upon an adequate supply of certain raw materials such as rubber, tin, palm oil, jute, manganese ore, chrome. These materials are vital to our national defense.

Already Ship Shortage

As in previous wars, there has already been a large withdrawal of foreign-flag tonnage. This shortage of tonnage will unquestionably become acute with continually mounting freight rates. The disastrous effect of the proposed restriction in the operation of American ships upon our farmers, labor and industry in this country will be calamitous and incalculable."

The Association holds that the suggestion that American tonnage be displaced after the fashion proposed could be employed in the carrying trades of the Western Hemisphere "is not supported by the facts."

"For example," it continues, "frozen beef, grain, nitrates, ores must continue to move to Europe in large volume, and under the proposed Neutrality Act no American ships could carry them. Expansion of the North-and-South trade between the Americas is not possible on any sound, economic basis except to a limited extent. A large part of existing trade between the South American republics and the United Kingdom and Continental Europe, therefore, cannot be altered. Europe needs the products of South America and will continue to get them in large volume.

"That part of the Neutrality Act referring to shipping indicates a policy of fear and constitutes an abdication of well recognized rights. It is not a policy of neutrality, but one of surrender and defeat. It is unworthy of our tradition and honorable history in maintaining the freedom of the seas."

Points Against Bill

The Association writes a seven-point indictment against the proposed neutrality bill, as follows:

1. It weakens the national defense.
2. It will defeat the construction of new ships and to that extent weaken our merchant marine policy. It will prevent American-Flag companies carrying out their obligations in this respect to the Government.
3. It prohibits our ships from carrying a large part of our export and import foreign commerce.
4. It excludes American ships from many essential trade routes.
5. It prevents the continuous flow of our domestic and foreign commerce.
6. It discourages the American merchant marine by placing new and additional restrictions upon the operation of American-Flag ships which do not rest upon the ships of any other nation.
7. The expenditure of hundreds of millions annually for the Navy will be largely wasted unless an adequate merchant marine auxiliary can be constructed and made available to supply the Navy. Ships that have been built and are now building pursuant to the policy of the Merchant Marine Act would be laid up or their operation circumscribed."

Promoters of a Warless World

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Secretary Hull Welcomes Women's Peace Delegation

Miss Mabel Vernon, director of the People's Mandate Committee, introduces members of the Latin-American delegation to Mr. Hull. In the group are (left to right) Miss Vernon, Mrs. Angela Acuna de Chacon, Costa Rica; Mrs. Lucien de Paula Fonseca, Brazil; Mr. Hull; Miss Yvonne Gonzalez, Venezuela; Miss Susana Perez, Argentina, and Señorita Mercedes Guerra, Cuba. They are to tour 40 American cities in the campaign for peace.

Lindbergh Urges Europe Quit Americas

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh called last night for maintenance of an embargo on "offensive weapons" and virtually demanded that Great Britain and other European powers get out of this Hemisphere lest they drag the United States into war.

"We desire the utmost friendship with the people of Canada," he said in a radio address prepared for Mutual Broadcasting System. "If their country is ever attacked, our navy will be defending their seas, our soldiers will fight on their battlefields, our fliers will die in their skies.

"But have they the right to draw this Hemisphere into a European war simply because they prefer the Crown of England to American Independence?

"Sooner or later we must demand the freedom of this continent and its surrounding islands from the dictates of European power. American history clearly indicates this need. As long as European powers maintain their influence in our Hemisphere, we are likely to find ourselves involved in their troubles. And they will lose no opportunity to involve us."

Backs Hoover Program

Lindbergh's stand on whether this country should refuse to sell arms to warring nations was similar to one recently taken by former President Hoover. The flier advocated the following four-point program:

An embargo on offensive weapons and munitions.

Unrestricted sale of purely defensive armaments.

Prohibition of American shipping from the belligerent countries of Europe and their danger zones.

Refusal of credit to belligerent nations, or their agents.

Repealing the present embargo on arms, he said, would not assist democracy in Europe "because I do not believe this is a war for democracy."

"This is a war over the balance of power in Europe—a war brought about by the desire for strength on the part of Germany and the fear of strength on the part of England and France. The more munitions the armies obtain, the longer the war goes on, and the more devastated Europe becomes, the less hope there is for democracy."

If England and France had offered a hand to Germany when that country was democratic, he said, "there would be no war today."

Advocating an embargo on offensive arms, he said.

"I do not want to see American bombers dropping bombs which will kill and mutilate European children. . . . But I am perfectly willing to see American anti-aircraft guns shooting American shells at invading bombers over any European country."

Keep Ships at Home

As for shipping, he said the only safe course for neutral vessels "is to stay away from the warring countries and dangerous waters of Europe."

On the topic of credits, Colonel Lindbergh recalled how some European nations defaulted on their World War debts.

On this point he said:

"As is so frequently the case, we found that loaning money eventually created animosity instead of gratitude. They were horror-struck at the idea of turning over to us any of their islands in America to compensate for their debts, or for our help in winning their war. They seized all the German colonies and carved up Europe to suit their fancy. These were the 'fruits of war.' They took our money and they took our soldiers. But there was not the offer of one Caribbean island in return for the debts they 'could not afford to pay.'"

"The extension of credit to a belligerent country is a long step toward war, and it would leave us close to the edge."

At the outset of his speech, Colonel Lindbergh declared that the Western Hemisphere "is our domain."

"It is our right to trade freely within it," he said. "From Alaska to Labrador, from the Hawaiian Islands to Bermuda from Canada to South America, we must allow no invading army to set foot."

But he asserted that while we will protect "our sister American nations from foreign invasion," have a duty to us; "they should not place us in the position of having to defend them in America while they engage in wars abroad.

"Can we rightfully permit any country in America to give bases to foreign warships, or to send its army abroad to fight while it remains secure in our protection at home?"

U. S. to Resist All Efforts For Forcing It to Mediate

(Continued from Page 1)

his father served in the House. Colonel Lindbergh's proposal to separate offensive from defensive implements served to clear Colonel Lindbergh's own position toward the neutrality bill, round which there has been great speculation, and offered support to an earlier formula offered by former President Hoover. It developed that he is close to the Administration on some points of Neutrality Act repeal; opposes it on some points; while on still others he takes a position which is not, at present, in the practical realm of politics at all.

Colonel Lindbergh supports the Administration in agreeing to unrestricted sale of purely "defensive" armament to belligerents. He supports the Administration also in its proposed ban on American shipping in European war zones. Finally, he agrees with the pending bill in its refusal to give no credit to warring nations.

On the other hand, he opposes the Administration in its proposal to make no distinction between defensive and offensive implements of war. In the latter category, he would put bombing planes, poison gas and submarines.

His Graphic Comparison

"I do not want to see American bombers dropping bombs which will kill and mutilate European children," he said in his strongest phrase on this subject, "but I am perfectly willing to see American antiaircraft guns shooting American shells at invading bombers over any European country."

In the third category of expression, Colonel Lindbergh took sides on subjects not even raised by others in the debate, virtually calling on England and other European powers to withdraw from colonies in the Americas, which he called "our domain." The present struggle, in his interpretation, is a "balance of power war" and not one for democracy.

The Americas, "sooner or later," he said, must be freed "from the dictates of European power." Agreeing that the United States will fight to aid Canada against attack, he bluntly asked whether Canada had "the right to draw this hemisphere into a European war simply because they prefer the Crown of England to American independence."

Colonel Lindbergh's odd mixture of arguments brought mixed comfort and irritation to all sides of the debate, as they are likely to do to European belligerents. The disposition here was to credit the flyer's full sincerity but to question the practicability of his intransigent position.

Hair Lines of Difference

In particular, Congressmen asked themselves if the distinction between offensive and defensive armaments could hold water. If bombers are used against attacking battleships for example, they are defensive, but in war zones they are a necessary part of the attacker's weapons as they are of the defender's. Under the modern conception of war, in which whole states and economies are engaged, rather than mere armies at the front line, all things become war materials including even gasoline and bread.

On the other hand, Senators agreed that the Lindbergh-Hoover formula offered a possible compromise between the Congressional groups, and a line upon which the Administration might fall back if its effort to repeal the arms embargo were held up by filibuster.

The matter of Senate delay has now come to the forefront. With Vice-President Garner's backing Senator Barkley is attempting to put on pressure for speaker progress. Yesterday was typical. Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio supporting repeal, needed only one hour to give his views. Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, an arch-enemy of repeal, took three hours. Debate so far has proceeded on about that ratio. Now Senator Barkley would put limits on the eloquence.

Americanism in Schools Is Emphasized by War

CHICAGO, Oct. 14 (AP)—Europe's war has resulted in an upsurge of emphasis on Americanism and neutrality in the schools, a survey by the Associated Press disclosed today.

Among steps taken by educators as a direct result of the conflict were these:

The appointment by Dr. William H. Johnson, Superintendent of Chicago Schools, of a committee to study the public school curricula to "determine at which points the American way of life can be stressed."

An admonition from Superintendent of Schools Milton Potter of Milwaukee that teachers maintain a neutral attitude in classroom discussions of the war.

A declaration by James Marshall, President of New York City's Board of Education, cautioning the 39,000 public school teachers of the metropolis to observe neutrality.

"No culture or learning of language," he said, "is taboo."

Meanwhile a University dean, Dr. Ernest O. Melby, of the School of Education of Northwestern University, admonished American educators to guard against a "preoccupation with the European war which would leave unsolved our own problems and end with a superficiality as far as long-time educational objectives are concerned."

Sounding what he describes as a "warning in this time of crisis," Dr. Melby said:

"The best educational program for America now is one which seeks to teach the democratic way of life through everyday activities of the school.

"Such a program will give major emphasis to our own problems here at home. It will keep the international scene in its proper perspective. It will proceed on the assumption that democracy is to be saved through effective living rather than through the fighting of wars."

West Indies Assert Loyalty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, British West Indies—Affection for the mother country which the British West Indies have shown since the outbreak of war is regarded as proof of colonial loyalty, despite the labor unrest of the last few years. Loyal resolutions have been passed, with unmistakable signs of popular approval, even in Jamaica and the mainland Colony of British Guiana, in both of which rioting occurred at the time of visits of the West India Royal Commission. In Jamaica, as well as Trinidad, where disturbances centered in 1937, there have been unsolicited requests from groups of citizens for permission to enlist in the Imperial forces.

The Labor Party and the trade unions in Trinidad have vied with the large employer interests represented by the Chamber of Commerce in presenting assurances of co-operation to the Government; and Sir Hubert Young, the Governor, has expressed "pride and satisfaction" at the number of similar expressions received. Barbados, where outbreaks of labor trouble occurred early this year, has lost no time in voting a gift of £25,000 to Britain out of meagre financial resources.

No one expects an immediate move to send troops to Europe from the British West Indies and the Governor of Trinidad stated that it was important to look rather to local defence forces.

To the unemployed and underprivileged in an island like Jamaica, military service may offer escape from a drab existence, though this does not seem to explain the alacrity with which formerly dissident elements have laid aside their grievances to rally to the side of Britain. Moreover there are some workers, as in the City Council of Port-of-Spain, who are well off and who have offered their services.

Workers' patience has been strained by the delay of the Royal West India Commission's report on social and economic problems. In Trinidad, however, the Governor has announced that some of the items in the $14,000,000 five-year development program may be proceeded with.

Explanation of manifestations of loyalty is to be found in the general recognition that Britain, whatever may have been its failings in the eyes of West Indians in the past, and notwithstanding the conviction that it has for years neglected these communities economically, stands for freedom, tolerance, and justice. West Indians evidently feel that they could look to no other country for a better application of these ideas, and believe that the British desire to see the Colonies get a square deal.

Taxes Hoisted

KINGSTON, Jamaica (CP)—Taxation increases designed to yield about $2,000,000 in the next year, or double Jamaica's annual revenue last year, were announced by the Government at a meeting of the Legislature. At the same time, the Government announced that it hopes to make this British island self-sustaining during the war.

The extra revenue will be used to make up a deficit in the current year's estimates and to meet war expenditures. The income tax is hoisted, along with the imposts on beer, cigarettes, tobacco, cocoanut oil and gasoline. Estate, legacy and stamp duties also are increased.

The Legislature decided that general elections, scheduled for Jan., 1940, would be postponed for the duration of the war. In passing a resolution ordering all Jamaica's resources to be devoted to the Empire for the successful prosecution of the war, the Legislature declared that no profiteering would be allowed. A Government spokesman added that an excess profits tax would be levied if necessary.

Newsprint Exports Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Exports of newsprint from Canada in June amounted to 4,893,105 cwt. valued at $10,681,411 compared with 3,890,414 cwt. valued at $8,441,719 in June, 1938.

Marine Cost of Neutrality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—Following are the costs of neutrality to the United States merchant marine under the new and unmodified Pittman bill, as summarized by experts of the United States Maritime Commission. These losses would be modified, but only partially, by a change in the bill to permit sailings to colonies and possessions of belligerents outside the danger areas.

Passenger and dry cargo ships now in service	326
Estimated number withdrawn from service by this bill	130
Gross receipts in 1938 of these 130 ships	$73,000,000
Gross tonnage of all ships now in service	2,150,000
Tonnage which could no longer operate	1,050,000
Amounts spent by Government in 15 years to develop routes, good will, etc., of these 130 ships by subsidies and mail contracts	$230,500,000
Prospects of finding new routes	"Very limited"
New ships built or building by maritime commission in last two years for which outlook is now dubious	129
Tonnage of these ships	1,000,000
Value of these ships	$300,000,000

German Incident In Samoa in 1887 Told in Newspaper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

An account of Germany's armed seizure 50 years ago of the Samoan Island group by four men-of-war and setting up of a pro-German king, is contained in a copy of the New York Sunday Mercury for Oct. 2, 1887, recently uncovered in Boston.

Berlin Says No Neutral Aid Is Asked

BERLIN, Oct. 14 (AP)—Authoritative sources said that neither the United States nor any other neutral would be asked formally to intervene in the European conflict.

These sources said that following Reichsführer Hitler's peace appeal of last week it was up to neutrals to make their voices heard on their own initiative and in consciousness of their responsibility—and not because Herr Hitler or any other belligerent should ask them.

Dr. Otto Dietrich, Germany's press chief, had expressed his opinion that the United States could put an end to the war if it unequivocally told Britain it would not support it unless efforts to settle the problems at issue first were made at the council table.

Foreign reaction to Premier Chamberlain's speech was presented to the German people through the press as a straightforward recognition of Britain's intention to prosecute the war against Germany.

Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung "Even before it was known in America, Russia, Japan and Italy that Germany had shown up Mr. Chamberlain, public opinion in these countries on its own accord was unanimous that England had rejected the Führer's peace proposal.

"This impression was especially noteworthy in Washington where the British war declaration on Germany was understood without any illusions."

The newspaper added: "The opinion was unanimous in the large neutral countries of the doubled and tripled direct danger to England and her Empire."

The press in general told German readers that Mr. Chamberlain's speech was "a big disappointment everywhere."

Some headlines read: "England Wants War."

Consultation with Moscow over the situation created by Mr. Chamberlain's rejection of Herr Hitler's peace offer is due, according to the German-Russian agreement of Sept. 28.

This said that should the efforts of the German and Russian Governments fail to bring peace, "the fact would thereby be established that England and France will be responsible for continuation of the war, in which case the Governments of Germany and the U. S. S. R. will consult each other as to necessary measures."

As for Italy, Dienst aus Deutschland, informed news commentary said, "undoubtedly the last German-Italian conference in Berlin took into consideration the possibility of an unfavorable development."

Neutrality Curb on Shipping Is Declared Ruinous to Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

essary cost" which they have taken into account in framing their legislative proposals. Those on this side of the debate argue that the shipping lobby is similar to those which drew the United States into the last war by advancing selfish claims over the national good, and believe that these claims should be resisted.

Signs of Compromise

Already there are signs from Capitol Hill that a compromise is in sight which will hold open routes closed by the Pittman bill in areas which are a long submarine's cruising length from danger—chiefly those in the Pacific and possibly the South Atlantic—and still ban American Flag shipping from the highly belligerent areas. But such action would still permit American ships to carry contraband to belligerent ports, in the hope that commerce raiders or long-distance submarines would not intercept them.

Following are the salient facts advanced by the experts of the Maritime Commission for the discussion of the public and of Congress:

Closing of the Mediterranean alone would cause 20 vessels of 108,000 tons to be withdrawn and seven other vessels of 74,000 tons to be rerouted so drastically as possibly to compel them to suspend operation.

Estimated withdrawal of 130 ships on all routes under the Pittman bill would terminate most of the jobs of between 8,500 and 9,000 seamen employed on them; end the merchant marine personnel training system which has been carefully developed; seriously injure the laboriously built organizations of the shipping countries with salaries amounting to $4,800,000; cost at least $6,000,000 annually in lay-up expenses for the 130 ships; threaten depreciation and amortization and mortgage payments of more than $8,000,000; and entail other costs in docks, etc., which are not easy to calculate.

Add to Loss on Investment

These costs are in addition to the loss on government investment in the lines and the gross revenues of the 130 ships cited above.

In addition, the Maritime Commission and private interests, with and without subsidies, have 129 ships built or building over the past two years, to a value of some $300,000,000, whose outlook is extremely dubious.

Finally, the effect on the national economy through curtailment of the export industries is estimated by the Commission's experts. The United States in the past year, it is said, imported 52,166 long tons of pig tin chiefly from British Malaya which would be closed under the Pittman bill. This tin supported an industry of 33,145 workers and gross output of $359,000,000, not to mention the $867,000,000 canning and preserving industry dependent thereon. Only one and a half months' supply of tin is on hand in the United States.

Rubber to the amount of 427,200 long tons was imported principally from British Malaya and Netherlands Indies—70 per cent being from countries now belligerent. The rubber industry proper has 130,000 wage-earners and turns out gross products worth $883,000,000 not to mention the dependent automobile industry.

Other Needed Essentials

Thirty-four per cent of the 170,000 long tons of imported manganese came from countries now belligerent, the bulk coming from Russia and the British Gold Coast. This, as the Commission reminds, is an essential ingredient in the steel industry with its nearly 500,000 workers and its $3,330,000,000 of products in the last year.

Fifty-nine per cent of chromium came from belligerent ports, chiefly East and South Africa, the Philippines, Turkey, New Caledonia and Cuba.

As for exports, the Commission cites the more widely known figures to the effect that 10 per cent of national production on the average is exported, amounting in the past year to trade worth $3,094,000,000, and shows that 33 per cent of aircraft and parts, 30 per cent of cotton, 30 per cent of lubricating oil, 29 per cent of tobacco, 19 per cent of tractors, 14 per cent of industrial machinery and a like per cent of automobiles are all exported. These, the Commission says, represents the labor of 2,000,000 workers directly, and 1,000,000 more in allied servicing industries.

Chile Frowns on Black Lists Which Disrupt Export Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Although its "black-list" proposals were not satisfied at the Panama conference, Chile does not intend to tolerate this method of trade war in its neutral territory. National economy has suffered too much from European repercussions to permit aggravation by circulation of "black lists." These are termed an "odious invasion of sovereignty."

Black lists are lists of firms and individuals of enemy nationality, resident in neutral territory, with which nationals of a belligerent country are forbidden by their government to trade.

The British Embassy has assured the Government that the economic war against Germany will not be applied in any way detrimental to Chilean interests. So far there has been no evidence of applying the "black lists" in the rigid manner of a quarter of a century ago. For resident Britons their application is made "a matter of conscience."

Chile's determined attitude is prompeted by the adverse consequences already derived from the war. Fifteen per cent of its foreign trade was with Germany and, therefore immediately lost. An equal amount is quickly disappearing as the British blockade is applied to neutral neighbors of Germany.

The loss of this trade would not be so unfortunate if there were prospects of compensatory exports to and imports from England and France. These prospects may exist for Atlantic republics like Argentina but not for countries on the West-Coast of South America.

It was cheaper for Britain, during peacetime, to buy much of its copper for rearmament from Chile. In war conditions naval strategy demands that copper be shipped from countries whence convoying is an easier task. African copper is indicated.

Nitrate shipments are adversely affected, though for a different reason. Synthetic production is well distributed in Europe. Neither England nor France is in need of the natural product. It ranks high on the war material list—despite its more general use as a fertilizer—so that the British blockade will restrict shipments to neutral ports.

The United States is expected to co-operate in solving the Chilean ocean freight problems. A local effort is also afoot, with the transfer of ships from European to American routes; but the gap caused by the disappearance of British, German, and neutral shipping cannot be completely filled.

Chile has a $5,000,000 credit through the Import-Export Bank of Washington. Chile aims to use this mainly in the purchase of machinery to increase production. There is a shortage of coal at present, hindering transportation and manufacturing. It is calculated that an expenditure of $5,000,000 would re-open old and develop new pits in the Arauco region.

The Finance and Production ministries plan to develop the State iron and steel works at Corral to produce sufficient for internal requirements, with a surplus for exportation.

New Laws to Deal With Aeronautics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Forty-nine measurse dealing with aeronautics, 14 of which became law, were introduced into Congress last session, according to John H. Jouett, President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce.

Six of the 14 enacted measures made direct appropriations to the Army and Navy air forces, the Civil Aeronautics Authority, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and the United States Weather Bureau. The most important law, according to Mr. Jouett, was the National Defense Act of 1939, providing for expansion of American air force strength in several ways, including 6,000 air planes and increased personnel for the Air Force, limitation of profits to 12 per cent, educational orders for equipment, and improved defenses for the Panama Canal.

Other new acts provide for increased naval aviation facilities at 12 stations, the construction of an engine laboratory and other buildings at the Philadelphia Naval Aircraft Factory, a civilian pilot training program under the CAA, a base station in Alaska and 15 new seaplanes for the Coast Guard.

Of the remaining 35 bills, six received the approval of one branch only of Congress while 29 were not acted upon.

Tulips for Courtesy

ROCKFORD, Ill. (AP)—Traffic Policeman Howard Brewer has found that courtesy pays.

Several months ago, with courtly politeness and a big smile, Mr. Brewer reprimanded a motorist for traveling too fast.

Recently he received a shipment of 500 tulip bulbs from the motorist—K. Klynn of Sessanheim, Holland.

Belgian Mission On Way to Buy American Planes

BRUSSELS, Oct. 13 (AP)—Informed sources said today that a special Belgian mission to purchase airplanes in the United States would leave Rotterdam tomorrow.

The mission, headed by Major Theis, was expected to spend approximately 200,000,000 francs (about $6,660,000) for a virtually complete new Belgian Air Force, aerial instruments, antiaircraft machinery, and also army equipment. The mission was said to include a test pilot and an expert on engines.

[A dispatch from Naples said Georges Theunis, former Belgian Premier, was a passenger aboard the Italian liner Conte di Savoia bound for the United States to investigate possible sources of supplies. Theunis, army food administrator during the World War, was heading a special economic mission, the dispatch said.]

The aviation mission will report to the Embassy in Washington and then make trips to American factories, staying five or six weeks in the United States, the informants said.

Belgium, a neutral country, was expected to have no difficulty with present American neutrality laws and hopes to obtain quick delivery from American firms on all types of warplanes.

18,500,000-Year 'Mistake' Maybe?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa.—A miscalculation of about 18,500,000 years may have been made in estimating the age of the Harrisburg peneplain of the Appalachian Mountain region, ccording to Dr. George H. Ashley, State geologist of Pennsylvania. Recently, when a group of scientists assembled in Harrisburg to observe the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Bureau of Geologic Survey in the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs, Dr. Ashley informed them that the peneplain area may turn out to be less than 500,000 years old, whereas, previous geologic estimates had placed it at 19,000,000 years.

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AGENTS wanted to sell "Links in Christianity's Chain," "Our Ageless Bible," "Stronghearl," and other Monitor-advertised books. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

CHRISTMAS CARD WINNER brings quick profits. Famous "Blue Ribbon" 21-card assortment sells $1. You make 50c. Ten other popular boxes; Personal Christmas Cards, 50 for $1, up. Free Sample Offer. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex, Dept. I-K, Boston, Mass.

SELL 50 PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—$1.00. Exceptional bargain! 50 folders with customer's name imprinted. Sells fast. Pays big profit. FREE Samples. Also unequaled $1 Christmas Card Assortments. General Card, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. A-714, Chicago.

SELL Christmas Cards — 50 French folders with name $1.00 and up. New box assortments. Liberal profits. Samples on approval. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.—Wolff Cottages on the ocean front; city utilities. 1997 S. Atlantic Ave., telephone 1698-J. P. O. Box 653.

FARMS FOR SALE

WILL sell two acres of my avocado grove; piped, fenced; small house; close to ocean and highway. Write OWNER, Box 755, Leucadia, San Diego County, California.

PHOTOGRAPHY

NATURAL COLOR pictures taken anywhere. Kodachromes enlarged. Color Views of Death Valley—Sequoia trees, Sierra Nevada Mts. Write W. H. INK, Montrose, Calif.

REAL ESTATE

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Home for sale, 8 rooms, 2 baths, oil burner, large open and closed porch, large stone fireplace, garage; desirable neighborhood, 8 minutes station, 30 minutes Grand Central Station; plot 75x106. MACKEY, 45 Ellison Avenue.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y. — Furnished suburban houses and apartments, near World's Fair. FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL, 71-30 Austin St. Bou. 8-7030.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MILWAUKEE, WIS. — Erecting engineer, 20 years' experience on power and refrigerating machinery, seeks position as master mechanic or chief engineer; married, will go anywhere; references. RAYMOND HOLLUP, 3118 West Pierce Street. Tel. Mitchell 5959.

SAN FRANCISCO — Educated gentleman, good appearance, mature age, well traveled, over 14 years with trust dept. of large bank, desires connection as manager of estate, or private secretary, or secretary-companion. Box S-253, Suite 815, 625 Market St.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ACCOUNTANTS

C. F. EURICH COMPANY
ACCOUNTANTS and AUDITORS
Specializing in
FEDERAL, STATE and CITY TAXES
33 West 42nd St., N. Y. C. CHick. 4-0226

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

ORLANDO, FLA., Cheney Court Apartments—2 rooms, bath and kitchenette; everything furnished; $50.00 per month including gas and electricity. For information address Man'g 63-1.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ACCOMMODATIONS for four guests in country home situated in an orange grove near a lake; elderly people preferred. MRS. GEO. KINGSLEY, Altamonte Springs, Florida.

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2 and 3 rooms, newly renovated, in elevator buildings. All modern improvements.
Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Ave., Boston
Telephone Com. 3212

BOSTON—Overlooking the Charles River Basin, 512 BEACON STREET, a modern fireproof apartment building with 24-hour elevator service, offers attractive apartments of 6 to 8 rooms from $140 to $175; all apartments have two master baths with showers and a maid's bath. Apply to Resident Supt., COM. 9164, or MINOT, WILLIAMS & BANGS, Inc., 18 Tremont Street, Boston. Tel. LAFayette 5294.

BOSTON—Wide selection 1 to 6-room apartments, $25-$75; many in modern restricted elevator buildings within short walking distance of The Mother Church. BOSTON MANAGEMENT CORP., 78 Westland Ave.; Ken. 8335; auto service.

SINGLE STUDIO ROOMS
2-3-4 room apartments
Furnished or unfurnished Convenient location makes them especially desirable. Choose now for fall occupancy. Reasonable rentals.
HOTEL BRUNSWICK
BOSTON KEN. 6300
Through Its Portals Flow Boston's Traditions

BEDDING

MARKS, bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innersprings; box springs sterilized; remade. 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th). N.Y.C. TR7-8195.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 3586

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

MONEY available; gentleman with college education, business experience, will invest in promising enterprise providing interesting occupation; preferably Boston vicinity. Write giving full particulars relative to location, the amount of capital required and possibilities for the future; no brokers. Box M-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER, Street and Afternoon Dresses, Evening Gowns, Coats; remodeling, alterations. ECKHARDT, Regent 7-1736 (N. Y. C.).

KATHARINE ILLSLEY, formerly at Hotel Brunswick, now located 25 Burbank St., Suite 16, Boston; original designer, dressmaker, wardrobes assembled.

SEAMSTRESS, dressmaker; altering, repairing; day work; reasonable prices. MRS. OLGA YOUNG, 22 Dartmouth St., Somerville, Mass.; SOM. 3277.

FOOD PRODUCTS

GENUINE Old English Chutney, very delicious, made by MRS. M. L. BURGESS, 42 Lenox Ave., Providence, R. I. Tel. WI. 1154.

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS

BEAUTIFUL, unique, full-sized petal design, crocheted bedspread. Waltham 4277-W between 4 and 9 p. m. G. VALENTE, 55 Nathan Road, Waltham, Mass.

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing. Ladies' Cloth Coats. Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 5971.

GUIDES

WASHINGTON D. C.—Sightseeing, hour, day, by experienced woman guide, chauffeur; special parties. 2 Garfield Ave., Hyattsville, Md. Greenwood 3135-J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. Protestant, active, alert, willing, for small brokerage office. Write Box C-35, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME — Transients, permanent; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I.; Hollis 5-9484.

HOUSES FOR SALE

QUINCY, Mass.—6-room house on private beach; living room 19'x29', oil heat, G. E. hot water and range, screened and glassed piazzas. Gra. 2480.

WILL sell cheap for cash 104 acres of land including a 5-room dwelling house. Address U. S. WALKER, Potter County, Austin, Pa.

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., SINGLE FOR RENT, FURNISHED
Delightful home 8 rooms, 2 baths, oil heat. Reasonable. Asp. 3540.

SHARON—Seven-room apartment, oil heat, new electric range; adults only; $40.00. Call 2120 or write MRS. DAVID B. WESTON, 20 Glendale Road, Sharon, Mass.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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MATTRESSES REMADE, $3
COLONIAL MATTRESS, 606 Dudley St., Boston
INNERSPRINGS MADE HIGH 2122

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Estate Jewels Appraised
S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

THE LINDEN—Wantagh, Long Island. Private, comfortable home for rest and study. Permanent and transients. Meals optional. WAntagh 1130.

WINTER home, delightful home for Christian Scientists; rooms, private baths; breakfasts; also small apt. The Bonnie Wee Cottage, Aiken, S. C.

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GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO.
Insect-control specialists for 26 years, offers free inspection of your home and detailed report; 10 suburban branch offices. Executive office, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LO 5-6600.

REAL ESTATE

BELMONT HILL
Near THE SCHOOL
FOR SALE — Charming farm house type Colonial, only 6 years old. Completely modern, 4 chambers, 3 baths extra lav-tol. Most attractive beamed and panelled study, 2 car gar. Oil heat. Well planted, grounds entirely protected by natural field-stone wall. All-time sunny exposure. House open by appointment only, but you can give it the once over anytime by driving to 97 Rutledge Road.
R. M. BRADLEY & CO., INC.
Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass.
Realtors Trowbridge 6413

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline, Asp. 1504
855 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwin, other grands; perfect; reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE 1352 6th Ave. (55th). New York.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Centre Newton 3074.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

EXPERIENCED property manager seeks additional business. EDWIN MOLLER, 27 Emery St., Medford Hillside, Mass. Mystic 3242W.

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BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms, overlooking park; rates, including meals, $11, $12, $15 and $16 weekly. Mr. Alphin, Kenmore 1574.

When Visiting Atlantic City, N. J., Stop at PACKARD'S
112 South California Avenue, near Beach
Excellent Food, Reasonable Rates

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 304 Commonwealth Ave.—Desirable rooms in refined home for discriminating guest. Phone Com. 8441.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 10 Claflin Rd.—2 attractive rooms, $4 and $5; private family, home atmosphere; 2 min. Beacon St.; privileges. Bea. 0350.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 64 Mt. Vernon St.—Single or double room; unusually nice surroundings; the home has much to offer. Eliot 8644.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny room for woman in apt. house; convenient to cars; home privileges. Tel. Trowbridge 6607.

ELMHURST, L. I., N. Y.—One-room apartment, private entrance, adjoins bath, kitchen privileges, phone service; close to all subways; professional women preferred. 42-24 Ketcham St., Apartment 3 B. Grunbok, phone Havemeyer 98339. Call after 5 p. m. all day Sat. and Sun.

ELMHURST, L. I., N. Y.—Room, semi-private bath; teacher or professional woman preferred; reasonable; private home. Telephone Newtown 9-2959.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, N. Y., 23 Greenway Terrace—Large double rooms, twin beds; residential section; near train, subway. BO. 8-7797. MRS. MULLEN.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Will share comfortable, refined home; convenient; meals if desired. 8 Elm St., Phone 360-J.

N. Y. C., 740 West End-96th Street, Apt. 32—Elegant, double, corner, front studio, semi-private bath, high class discriminating people, unusual.

N. Y. C., 48 West 73rd St., Apt. 4S—2 rooms, $4.00, $5.50; clean, pleasant; elevator; excellent transportation; home atmosphere. Su. 7-9395.

ROXBURY, MASS., 61 Moreland St., near Dudley terminal—2 attractive front rooms, on bath floor, private family, $4 week each.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—S. E. corner room in apt., just outside business district; business woman or couple preferred; breakfast, other privileges if desired. Miss Howard, Colchester Hall.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y., 71-09 Austin St., Apt. 6—Rooms with double, single beds; near Fair; $1 per person. BO. 8-5827.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y., 110-33 70th Ave.—Single, double rooms; private home; 4 blocks from Fair. BO. 8-2732.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., 33-16 81st St., Apt. 62B—2 corner rooms, connecting; double, single $1; also private bath; garden apartments; 10 min. Fair, 20 min. Times Sq. NE. 9-5368; also permanent; 5 min. N. Beach Airport.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, recommended by society, familiar in all states, go anywhere. Dedham 2020-M. Box L-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESMAN, experienced Radio, Theatrical and Commercial lines desires permanent connection. Write Box F-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

EXPERIENCED English children's nurse open for position; excellent reference given. Box 16, National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

HOUSEWORK—Colored girl, 3 mornings, permanent. Good worker. Phone AUD. 3-2827 (N. Y. C.).

WANTED—Position as housekeeper in Hotel, Institution, or School, knowledge nursing, good seamstress. MISS CAVE, 502 W. 113th St., Apt. 2A, N. Y. C., CA. 8-3210.

STUDIOS TO LET

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EMILY LAWRENCE — Pianist-Teacher-Accompanist. Studio opened Oct. 16, 126 W. 71st St., N. Y. C. Phone ENdicott 2-5301.

ENGLISH for adults; Grammar, Pronunciation, Vocabulary Building, Letter Writing; experienced teacher; near Copley Square. Commonwealth 2553 for interview (Boston).

ORGAN, theory or piano taught by accomplished musician. Tel. University 4-8332. Write 609 West 115th St. (Apt. 4-B), N. Y. C.

PIANO INSTRUCTION for children and adults and VOCAL COACHING. Interesting modern method, including keyboard harmony and musical appreciation. CLARA CHICHESTER, 128 E. 39th St., N. Y. C.; tel. MU. 5-1261.

Piano Lessons Extensive experience with children and adult beginners. Graduate New England Conservatory, attended Surette and Diller Summer Schools. Tel. Arnold 3972. Jamaica Plain, Mass.
PRISCILLA RIDDLE KNIGHT

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M. Author and International Lecturer, commences his ninth season of BIBLE COURSES in the New York area; NEW YORK, Tues., Oct. 17th, at 3:30 and at 8; FOREST HILLS, L. I., Thurs., Oct. 19th, at 2; JERSEY CITY, N. J., Fri., Oct. 13th, at 8; BROOKLYN, Fri., Oct. 20th, at 3; GREENWICH, Conn., Mon. afternoon, Oct. 16th. For information, write 504 W. 111, New York City. Phone UNI. 4-6318.

Voice Teacher-Coach. Correct vocal production. Successful singer-teacher. Pupil famous masters. ALEXIS SANDERSEN, 257 W. 86th Street, N. Y. C. SU. 7-6625.

YOU ARE MY GUEST
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"My Personal Problem Speech Class"
M. Suzanne Mackay, Studio 718
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WANTED TO BUY

OLD GOLD-Silver-Platinum — Top Prices; references—any bank or dentist anywhere. The J. M. Ney Company, 13 Elm St., Hartford, Conn.

ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM

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THE HOME OF COMPLETE
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21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164

ICE
CONSUMERS
ICE DELIVERY CO.
Phone 3-5246

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING
PHONE 7-9153 418 NORTH 20TH STREET

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KNOWN FOR VALUES
Junior Department Store
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A Proven Paint for millions of homes
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ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

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PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

Butler R.E. & I. Co INC.
RENTALS—SALES
INSURANCE
412 NO. 21ST STREET 3-3278

MOBILE

WILLIS GOLDSTEIN & SON INC
JEWELERS
-SILVERSMITHS
-SINCE 1879

BATTLE HOUSE
BARBER SHOP

DEXTER-248
BROWN COAL CO.

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday.
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C-3840

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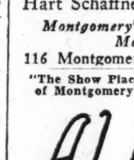

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142 Alhambra Circle
Coral Gables, Fla.
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JACKSONVILLE

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Will Save You Money
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Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

FLORIDA
MIAMI
(Continued)

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FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
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Beginning Oct. 17, 2 P. M.
at Y. W. C. A.
MRS. JOHN KIRK SHINN
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We know what women like. Come see the new things.
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306 E. Park Ave., Winter Park

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Branch Office, 18 E. Church St.

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PAINTS & VARNISHES
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
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Everything for the Table
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Phone 5626
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that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

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(Continued)

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RADIOS
THE RADIO SHOP
Frank O. Riley, Sales Manager
1617 CENTRAL AVE. PHONE 7371
20 YEARS OF RADIO SERVICE

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Groceries and Meats
COOKED FOODS
You can choose a meal from our cooked foods any day. Bread, Pastries, Cakes, etc.
L. D. HOYT, Owner-Manager
700 4th St., North Dial 4129

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WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRESH PRODUCE and HOME BAKED GOODS at
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SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
St. Petersburg, Florida 346 Central Avenue

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TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
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PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

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FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES PLYMOUTH SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

FLORIDA
WINTER HAVEN
(Continued)

Mather Company
Complete Furnishings
for the Home
505 GRAND AVENUE, NW

GEORGIA
ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 3569
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicitd
ATLANTA, GA.

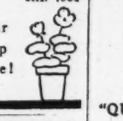
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

MILLERS'
Atlanta's Leading Booksellers
BOOKS of All PUBLISHERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
MILLERS' 64 BROAD N. W.

YOU CAN'T TELL they're Repaired
Shoe Repairing for Over 20 years
SHOE RENURY
4 Auburn Ave. Walnut 2310
Near Peachtree Street

Manry's Cascade Florist
1167 CASCADE AVE., S. W RA. 7931

For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!



HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

Seeds—Bulbs
Dog—Poultry and Bird Foods
Fertilizers
COTTONGIM'S
97 Broad S. W.

Chajage's
Home of Heart O' the Pelt Furs
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

Style Perfect
Wallpaper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 NO. BROAD ST. WA. 5789

CHANCE & PORTER Beauty Salon

Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
996 Peachtree Street
Balcony—Lane's Drug Store
HEMLOCK 3055

Hubbard Printing Co.
Good Printing
146 Marietta St. Wa 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

GIFTS
for Every Occasion
Picture Frames Made to Order
BINDER'S
117 PEACHTREE

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
Try Our Cafeteria

For Complete Service
CALL
Bob Stevens Service Station
Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 387

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers
and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

GEORGIA
MACON
(Continued)

Wm. R. Kline Co.
Now Open
Macon's Newest Fashion Shop for Women and Misses
519 Cherry Street

the Union
Macon's Style Center

NORTH CAROLINA
CHARLOTTE

Purcells
for the finer things

Julian's
LAUNDRY and CLEANING
Phone 5954 Morehead at Dilworth Road
CASH AND CARRY
"Individual Attention to Every Bundle"
"Save 20% on your laundry"

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SUNTONE CLEANER
We specialize in Suedes, Leathers and Furs.
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Europe

DENMARK
COPENHAGEN

WATCHES
Paul Böttger
Frederiksberggade 28
Phone Byen 6441

A. J. LIND
MØBEL-SNEDKER
BIANCO LUNOS ALLE 9
Tel. Eva 3303 og Vester 9277y
Reparation & Op-Polering AF Mobler (Joiner)

CHR. C. SOLDATH'S SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

NORWAY
OSLO

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisorsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8, Oslo Tel. 26261

SWEDEN
STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergasvägen 10
In Malmö
Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg
Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

Visit PUB
when you visit Stockholm
PUB
Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments — there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wanderings—there is the Preciosa department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter, glass, pottery and handwoven textiles.
PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A.B.
Drottninggatan 72-73 — Stockholm

Myrstedts Matthörna
Well known leading firm in
CARPETS CURTAINS
TAPESTRIES
Kungsgatan 5 Kungsgatan 40
STOCKHOLM GÖTEBORG

Books—Magazines—Stationery
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12
MIMOSA
Florists
Norrlandsgatan 3
Recommend their artistic floral work
Tel. 11 70 92

The Oldest and Largest House for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmbloms
Norrmalmstorg

Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Gillberg's
Hamngatan 5a
Only Goods of Quality

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35 (Rue Franche 35)
Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

BLUMENHAUS
for Flowers, Plants
Floral Tributes Arranged
SCHÖPFLIN
Tel. 2.83.99 Streitgasse 3

SPECIALITY HOUSE
Konditorei—Tea Room
WEBER-URECH
Gerbergasse 78 Tel. 4.12.02

BERNE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 27.019
3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pelzhaus
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality and style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

PIANOS, BABY GRANDS, RADIO, GRAMMO.
Tuning and Repairing Service
Schmidt Flohr
Schmidt-Flohr A.G. Bern Amthausgasse 34

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for CARPETS and LINOLEUM

MODERN PRINTING
in One or More Colours
DRUCKEREI O. WEHRLIN & CIE.
Monbijoustrasse 12 Tel. 34.638

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products

GAFFNER, LUDWIG & CO.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

HOCHBAU • TIEFBAU
ANTHAUSGASSE 22 BERN
A. MASSARA BAU
(BUILDER)

Comestibles
Colonialwaren
GROCERIES
W. WYMANN
69, Kramgasse 69
vis-à-vis Cinéma Capitol
Advice given on Cooking, Recipes, etc.

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19 Tel. 27.516
Footwear in all leading Swiss makes

Schuhhaus Bubenberg
A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern, Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

SIGMUND Seiler
Groceries—Schauplatzgasse 35
Everything in the way of Creams, Powders, etc., for the Toilet
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9 *Founded 1837*
Tel. 23.208

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

Salon de Coiffure
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Parfumerie
Karl Bänziger Amthausgasse 3 Tel. 3.54.36

Kleider-Bügelanstalt
Dry Cleaning—Dyeing
P. von GUNTEN-SCHNEIDER
Langgasstrasse 34 a/Seidenweg
Telephon 3.87.70

Speciality Shop for Rubber Goods
FELLER-GERBER
NEUENGASSE 5 TEL. 32.946
REPAIRS

WORMSER
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 69
Bern, Spitalgasse 4 Interlaken
(KNITTED GOODS)

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

A. RIS-EGGER
KOHLENHANDELS
A. G.
Marktgasse 40
Telephon 21455
(Fuel)

The Leading Department Store of Berne
KAISER & CO. A. G.
BERNE
Marktgasse — Amthousgasse
SPORTS ARTICLES
Prompt and civil attention. Only Highest Quality Goods at Lowest Prices.
Novelties of All Kinds

Leinenweberei
LANGENTHAL A. G.
LINENS AND COTTONS
for Bed, Table and Kitchen
TROUSSEAUX
Spitalgasse 4, Berne

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

PELZWAREN
J. Trieb
KÜRSCHNER, BERN
ZEUGHAUSGASSE 22
TEL. 36491 POSTCHECK III 887

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
MARKTGASSE 14
Bern's Stationery Shop
Fountain Pens, Visiting Cards

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28-445
9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Golay Sons & Stahl
Sell Finest
WATCHES and JEWELLERY
Place des Bergues

The Hudson Bay Fur Store
61 Rue du Rhône Telephone 4.16.54
Fine Assortment of
CHOICE FURS
Exclusive Paris Models

CHARCUTERIE
DE PLAINPALAIS
ARNOLD EGG
28, rue de Carouge Tel. 4.20.46
(Porkbutcher)

INTERLAKEN

Schweizer-Porzellan
Langenthal
Kaffee-Teeservices, Tafelservices
Hotel Porzellan
HAUSHALTUNGSARTIKEL
Porcelainware for Hotel and Household requirements.
F. GLAUSER & CO.
INTERLAKEN

LAUSANNE

ARTISTIC HAND-CRAFTING STUDIO
Materials Made to Order
MELLES, M. FERRARI & DUBOIS
Le Maupas 38 Tel. 23.435

LUGANO

MACHEN SIE IHRE EINKAUFE IN PORZELLANN, KRISTALL, SILBER UND HAUSHALTUNGS-ARTIKELN bei
GUSBERTI & CO.
Palazzo Basilese
Langentaler Porzellane
(porcelain and silverware)

NEUCHATEL

A la BELETTE
RUE DU SEYON 12
Gants—Bas—Chemiserie
Cravates, Sous-vêtements
(Haberdashery)

SALON de MODES
Melles R. & M. CORNAZ
Les dernières Nouveautés sont arrivées
rue du Seyon 3—first floor
Tel. 5.28.15
(Milliners)

Nouvelles Galeries Bernard
RUE ST. MAURICE
Chaussures — Maroquinerie
Chemiserie — Gants et Bas
Grand choix de Jouets
(Footwear, Shirts, Toys)

Les nouvelles laines pour l'automne sont arrivées.—Grand choix dans toutes les qualités pour chaussettes. Pullovers and articles de bébés.
Savoie-Petitpierre S. A.
RUE DU SEYON
(Knitting Wools)

ST. GALLEN

WOOLLEN and SILK MATERIALS
Miss Mary Hoffmann
NEUGASSE 51

DAIRY
Milchprodukte
Käse — Butter
K. GEIGER-GONZENBACH
Zürcherstr. 20 Tel. 2.19.34

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

SWITZERLAND

ST. GALLEN (Continued)

J. PETER
Milchprodukte
(DAIRY)
Tel. 2.16.80
Metzgergasse 14

H. ROHNER A. G.
Vegetables—Fruits
MARKTPLATZ 4

WINTERTHUR

SCHUH HAUSER
Feine Schuhe
Shoes
OBERGASSE 32

Wollen-Schoch
Spezialhaus für Strickgarne Strümpfwaren und Tricotagen
WOLLGARNVERSAND WOOLS
Garnmarkt 8 beim Landboten

ZURICH

JELMOLI Zürich Switzerland
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue

Fenner
RATHAUSBRÜCKE
Wollstoffe, Seidenwaren
Samte, Garnituren
Silk and Wool Materials

MANTEL TAILLEURS
COMPLETS
CONFECTION UND MASS
Leonhardseck-Zähringerstr. Seilergraben b. Central
TAILOR
BRÄNDLI

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12. b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

Confiserie Maurer,
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Lintheschergasse

HERRENHÜTE
(Gentlemen's Hats)
Herren Mode Artikel
Umbrellas
bei GRIMM-BECKERWERTH
ZÜRICH 1
Marktgasse/Ecke Rindermarkt.

Damen- und Herren-Frisier-Salons
Richard Buck und Frau
Zürich 1, Stampfenbachstrasse 3
(neben Hotel Central)
Telephon 22.690
Hairdressers

KOKS-KOHLEN
HEIZOEL
Ferd. Lendi. A. G.
Seefeldstr. 5. Tel. 2.09.83
(FUEL)

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Chames & Nelsons Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
Grocers
Daily Deliveries 96 PLEIN STREET
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell's, Campbell's Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kellogg's Products.

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

SEA POINT
ATLANTIC GARAGE
Rocklands Road
Petrol, Oil, Tyres and Repairs
Cars for Hire
Telephone 4-3661

DURBAN

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376 West St. Phone 25289

Model Steam Laundry
The Queen's Bridge
P. O. Box 7. Umgeni. Phone 61438
Proprietor: MR. J. WILSON
Our Van will call on request
Branch at: Hygienic Laundry, 120 Victoria Road, Maritzburg. Phone 3387

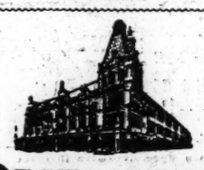
MACKAY BROS. & McMAHON LTD.
PIANOS, ORGANS and MUSIC
"His Master's Voice" Radio and Records
"Columbia" Records
Records of Christian Science Hymns.
Agents for Hammond Organs
"Kelvinator" Refrigerators
408 WEST STREET PHONE 20331

IVAN DUNSTERVILLE Pty. Ltd.
For Everything Electrical
Belling Electric Stoves
Crosley Shelvador Refrigerators
Crosley Washing Machines
Cossor Melody Maker Radio
British Made Vacuum Cleaners and Floor Polishers
Electrical Installations and Repairs
488 WEST ST., DURBAN PHONE 20551

You Can
BUY or SELL
FURNITURE *of every description*
at
BROWN'S SALE ROOM (PTY.) LTD.
AUCTIONEERS, SWORN APPRAISERS and ESTATE AGENTS
243 Pine St. (Opp. Market) Phone 24418

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)


GREENACRE'S
Kerseybreenacres Ltd
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof.
WEST ST., DURBAN

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We specialize in:—Battery Charging, Car Electrical and Refrigerator Repairs. We are Buyers and Sellers of Second Hand Refrigerators. All our Second-Hand Refrigerators are fully guaranteed.
30 Gale Street
(Between MOORE & BEREA Roads)
Phone 22487

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
from HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
333 West St. Phone 25221
Residence 22933

OLDFIELDS
for
FURNITURE
Carpets
Curtain Fabrics
Phone 21758 513-515 West Street

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

For Quality *For Value*

Cleghorns
CAPE TOWN
Everything for
Ladies', Children's and Men's Wear
Eloff, Kerk and Von Brandis Streets
JOHANNESBURG

You Get A Good Deal
at
MODERN ARTISTIC GLASSWARE POTTERY

HEN WOOD
Domestic Hardware, Tools, etc.
and at SPRINGS & DURBAN

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

REGAL CYCLE CO.
Tvl., Pty. Ltd.
Regal, Raleigh, B.S.A. Cycles
Meccano Toys, Roller Skates, Trikes, Prams, Electrical Goods. Motor and Cycle Accessories.
106 Market Street (opp. old G. P. O.)
JOHANNESBURG

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors, L. Lovely O. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
1st Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Est. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71 Pritchard St., Johannesburg

Phone 22-1160
MARGARET BLAKE
Beauty Specialist
Ladies' Hairdresser
First Floor 109 and 110 Castle Mansions, Eloff Street, Johannesburg

INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
See LUCIEN FRANCK
128/130 Corporation Buildings, Risik St.
P. O. Box 2013
Phone Office 22-1634
Res. 44-1900

V. M. F. DAIRIES (PTY.) LTD.
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions Wanderers St., Johannesburg
Telephone 22-4552
Awarded Six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High-Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Bldgs. Phone
115 Fox Street 33-7855

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

PIETERMARITZBURG

HOOPER MOTORS PTY. LTD.
Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
195 Commercial Road
Phone Day Service 4189
Phone Night Service 3895
GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.

• PETROL • OILS
ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

THE AMERICAN STORES
for China, Crockery, Glassware and Hardware
202 Church Street Phone 3813

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear for All
The World's Best Makes Stocked
235 Longmarket St. (opp. G. P. O.) Ph. 3168

F. W. LAWRANCE
Builder and Contractor
"No Job Is Too Small nor Too Large"
209 Pietermaritz St., Phone 3993

For Pre-eminent Provisions
Popularly Priced
HOWARD, WHITE & Co.
"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
157-159 Church Street Phone 2995
and Scottsville Phone 2773

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Department Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
293 Church Street
Pretoria and
V. Wyk St., Roodepoort
Phones 5173-4-5
6232
P. O. Box 1072

Where Quality Goods Cost Less

Mrs. T. Southcomb
"Florist"
NEW ARCADE
Seasonable Plants and Choice Cut Flowers

VICTOR JOUBERT
436 Church Street
Specialists in Motor Repairs of Every Description
Efficient Service Available at All Times. Including Sundays
Stockists of Tyres, Tubes and All Motor Spares. Reasonable Prices.

SPRINGS

Mayfair Residential Hotel
Telephone 56-3434
Nos. 1, 2 and 4, FIFTH AVENUE
GEDULD TOWNSHIP SPRINGS
7 minutes from Christian Science Church. Close to Railway Station and centre of Town.

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY (Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone F. L. 1721
10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Toby Tavern
The Quaintest Cafe in Town
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
and at 32 Pitt Street
Morning Coffee, Luncheon, Tea and Dinner
MRS. E. A. LANE

ANTIQUES
The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

The Plaza
4 Carabella Street, Kirribilli
(2 doors from Admiralty House)
One of the most modern Private Hotels in Sydney
Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Wilson
Telephone XB. 1433

PHILLIPS' SHOE STORE
585 GEORGE STREET
Opposite Anthony Horderns'

Max Factor ★ Hollywood & London
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE PARMERS

MISS BETTY FRENCH
Typing, Multigraphing Duplicating
Bull's Chambers, Sixth Floor
28 Martin Place BW 6262

PRICE'S RADIO SERVICE
D. G. McINTYRE
5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Radio, Model Railways
Kit for Model Aircraft

Established 1887
W. NICHOLSON
Tailor
and COSTUME MAKER
Third Floor: Ocean House
34 Martin Place
Tel. B2262

EDWARD FAY PTY. LTD.

SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
Eric A. Pinlay, Branch Manager
Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney

KINGS CROSS STORES
High Grade Groceries
We Deliver All Eastern Suburbs
64 Darlinghurst Road F. 3460

Remember
The Pottery Shop
12 ROWE STREET, SYDNEY
Pottery, Baskets, Fur Toys
Lino-Cuts, etc.

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

"You Can't Buy Better than at
ALLAN & STARK LTD
The Big Friendly Department Store
QUEEN & ADELAIDE STS
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA...

Crown Engineering Works
PTY. LTD.
52, Hope St., Sth. Brisbane, Australia
Iron and Brass Founders
Elec., Oxy, Welders, Blacksmiths
Motor Repairs
D. W. SUCHTING, Man. Director

ROTHWELLS OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
Edward St., Brisbane, Australia

E. W. ROSE & CO.
Art Florists, Nurserymen and Seed Merchants
Phone B. 5674
After Hours: Toowong 280 or M. 6815
Address—Wickham St., Valley, Brisbane. (Head Office). (next to Matrons Millinery Salon)
Also 380, George St., Brisbane, Australia

Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
587 Stanley St. Sth.,
Brisbane, Australia Phone J-2366

G. J. GRICE LTD.
90-92 Queen St., Brisbane, Australia
Pianos, Radio, Kelvinator Refrigerators, Phonographs, Records, Rolls, Sheet Music, Boosey-Hawkes Band Instruments.

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Windsor 6587
9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETON'S
Speciality
CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 27 years

SYD. FL5171 — MELB. F9084

"WILMAR"
MRS. LOTTIE MARTIN
EXPERT
CORSETIER
Fittings for every type of figure
DAINTY
LINGERIE
MISS D. WILLIAMS
294 Little Collins Street
Telephone C. 5218

Thomas Harrison
IMPORTER and CREATOR OF MODEL HATS
3rd Floor Chartres House
163 COLLINS STREET

TAYLOR & SON
Printers and Carton Manufacturers
All Classes of General Printing
Color Work a Specialty
MANTON LANE
Off 567 Lit. Lonsdale Street
Phone MU 4388

PLANT QUALITY NOW FLOWER SEEDS
Summer and Autumn Flowering
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE
Seedsmen and Nurserymen
78 Elizabeth St., Melb. MB766 Pty. Ltd.

V. Boldner
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER
DIAMOND RINGS
JEWELLERY REMODELLED
ELECTROPLATE CRYSTAL, Etc.
McEwan House, 343 Lt. Collins Street
Phone F 5371 or J. 2938
M 8502

Caldwell's
FURNITURE
Antiques and Reproductions
435 BOURKE STREET

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

One Big Family

Daughter: "Daddy, would you be very sad if I went away and left you?"

Rich Father: "Very sad, my child."

"That is why I promised to marry Mr. Migson."

"But he hasn't a cent."

"That is just it. For that reason he has consented that we should live with you."—Sie und Er.

Consolation

"Well," said the reporter who was about to be fired, "after I'm gone your readers will understand what I have done."

"Yes," replied the city editor, "but you'll be out of harm's way then."

Easy

An old miner brought his ramshackle of a car to be repaired. While he was waiting he asked the mechanic:

"How would you overhaul this car?"

The mechanic answered quietly, "With a tricycle." — Dundee People's Journal.

Can't Please Everybody

The State Department said Japanese officials had offered explanations and assurances that adequate steps were not being taken to prevent similar occurrences in the future.—American Paper.

We almost feel that even now somebody won't be satisfied.—Humorist.

Peak of Praise!

A concert was being held at the village schoolroom, and it came to Sandy's turn to give his bagpipe solo. When the applause had died down a voice from the back shouted: "Give us 'Annie Laurie,' Sandy!"

"What?" asked Sandy, surprised and flattered, "again?"

Migrating in Style

Rockport, Mass.

This is the tale of a humming bird that will fly south in style for the winter.

Lewis F. Whitney, jewelry craftsman, found the bird starving and helpless because its beak was stuck shut with road tar. He nursed it back to strength and prepared to let it go to join the southward migration of the birds.

Members of the Salem Audubon Society cautioned him the bird would not make it because the flowers upon which it subsists are not blooming at this time of year. So Whitney intends to take the bird to New York, put it on a transport plane, and instruct the stewardess to turn it loose over the Carolinas.

Daily Quotation

WHATEVER we have in any sort begun wisely, it is good to finish thoroughly.—RUSKIN.

Odds and Ends

Chief Forecasting Centers

Both morning and evening forecasts are issued from the United States Weather Bureau forecast centers located at Washington, D. C., Chicago, New Orleans, Jacksonville, Denver, and San Francisco. Limited and specific service is provided at Juneau, Alaska; Honolulu, Hawaii; and San Juan, Puerto Rico.

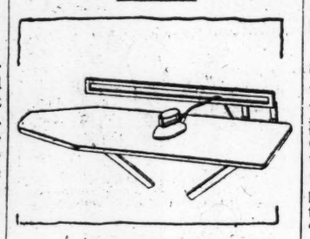
One of the Smallest

The diameter of the sun is less than 1,000,000 miles, but the great majority of the stars are between 500,000 and 200,000,000 miles in diameter.

New Venture in Marketing

Milk bottles made of paraffined paper boards have been adopted for use in New York City, 5,000,000 being used there every day.

With the Inventors

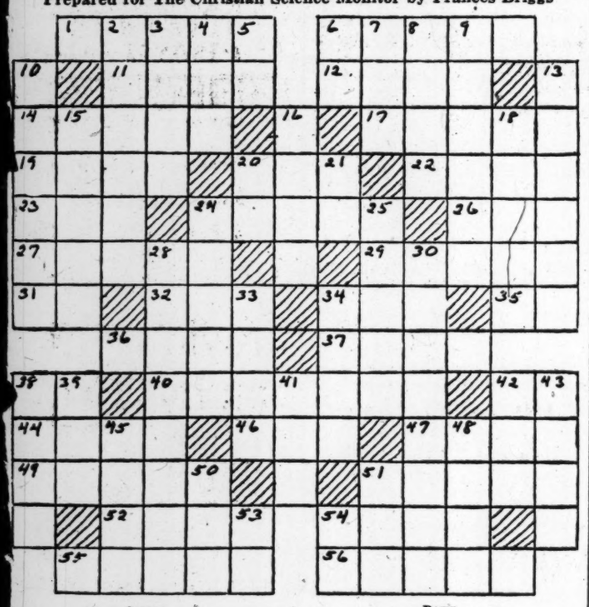


Cord Control

That tangled cord on an electric iron has been a nuisance to many a housewife. Now comes Arline S. Snyder, Plainfield, N. J., with a plan (U. S. Pat. 2,172,297) to remedy the problem. Her device consists of a slotted support which can be attached to the ironing board to control the movement of the cord.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

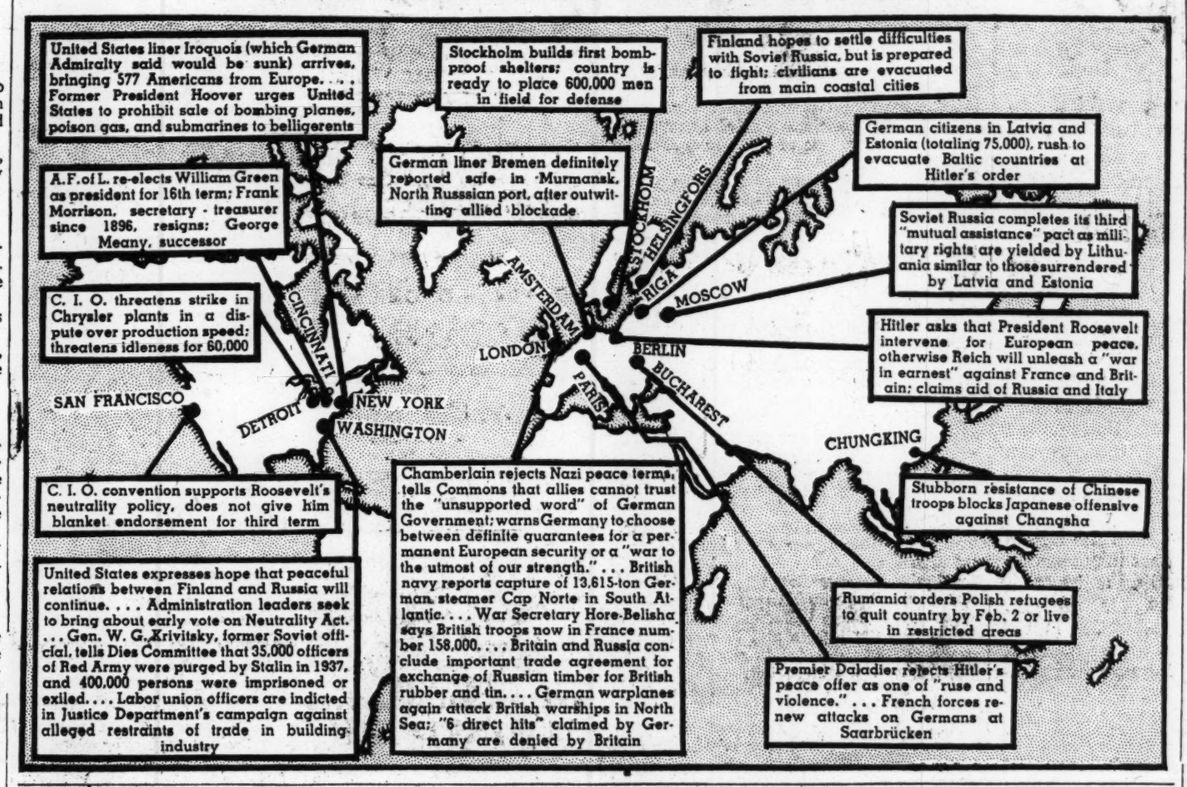
1—What covers nearly three fourths of surface of globe?
6—Who is boy hero of a Dickens novel?
11—What is a seaport of Spain?
12—Who was a king of Sodom (Gen. 14:2)?
14—What is an artificial silk made from a fiber?
17—What is a two-footed animal?
19—What is an ingredient of baking powder?
20—A revolutionary is what?
22—What rock-founded city of Edom is mentioned in Isa. 16:1?
23—What is opposite of "zag"?
24—In billiards, what is a shot in which cue ball strikes each of two object balls?
26—A youth is what?
27—What is the coco plum?
29—What Indian pueblo in New Mexico was visited by Coronado?
31—What is a diminutive suffix?
32—What is highest mountain of Aravalli Hills?
34—What is period of time reckoned from some particular date?
35—Shilling (abbr.).
36—Knitters often do what?
37—What is a fine hairlike ridge on certain shells?
38—Symbol for barium is what?
39—What is a river of southeastern Nigeria, Africa?
40—Twelve inches equal what (abbr.)?
41—Gulf of Tonkin indents what continent?
42—What is an immense herb of Hawaii?
44—Where is Ironton?
45—Who sings role of Leporello in "Don Giovanni"?
46—Who was a famous Roman author and orator?
48—Who is Adriana's servant in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors"?
49—What is a child's puppet?
50—Temple of what Roman goddess was oldest in Rome?
51—What kind of thread is often woven into gloves or stockings?

Down

2—What is name of a beautiful lake of New York?
3—What name was given to Esau?
4—What would an alder tree be called in Scotland?
5—Cape Bathurst is on what continent (abbr.)?
6—Symbol for terbium is what?
7—What is a membrane connecting digits of an animal?
8—The rainbow is also called what?
9—What is name of an island of Georgia?
10—Where is Florianopolis?
13—What city of southern Judah is mentioned in Josh. 15:22?
15—Who met the March Hare?
16—The ponga is a boat, fern, or goat—which?
18—Whose children returned from Babylon (Ezra 2:7)?
30—Most of Pharaohs claimed descent from what god?
21—Act.
24—The haje is a cloak, shrub, or cobra—which?
25—What is a valuable timber tree of Panama?
28—What mountains are often considered boundary between Europe and Asia?
30—In whose book does 15 Down appear?
33—Arah was son of whom (1 Chron. 7:39)?
34—What is a river of Bohemia and Germany?
38—What would you find in a perambulator?
39—Who was third king of Judah?
41—What is highest mountain in Philippines.
42—Would an oquassa have fins, buds, or oars (sing.)?
43—Eugene Field's Little Boy Blue dreamt of what?
45—Small island is called what?
48—What is the Quirinal of Rome?
50—In what month was Franz Liszt born (abbr.)?
51—What food is eaten by Hawaiians?
53—Who was chief deity of ancient Eridu?
54—Deciliter (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


United States liner Iroquois (which German Admiralty said would be sunk) arrives, bringing 577 Americans from Europe. . . . Former President Hoover urges United States to prohibit sale of bombing planes, poison gas, and submarines to belligerents
Stockholm builds first bomb-proof shelters; country is ready to place 600,000 men in field for defense
Finland hopes to settle difficulties with Soviet Russia, but is prepared to fight; civilians are evacuated from main coastal cities
A.F. of L. re-elects William Green as president for 16th term; Frank Morrison, secretary - treasurer since 1896, resigns; George Meany, successor
German liner Bremen definitely reported safe in Murmansk, North Russsian port, after outwitting allied blockade
German citizens in Latvia and Estonia (totaling 75,000), rush to evacuate Baltic countries at Hitler's order
Soviet Russia completes its third "mutual assistance" pact as military rights are yielded by Lithuania similar to those surrendered by Latvia and Estonia
C. I. O. threatens strike in Chrysler plants in a dispute over production speed; threatens idleness for 60,000
Hitler asks that President Roosevelt intervene for European peace, otherwise Reich will unleash a "war in earnest" against France and Britain; claims aid of Russia and Italy
C. I. O. convention supports Roosevelt's neutrality policy, does not give him blanket endorsement for third term
Chamberlain rejects Nazi peace terms, tells Commons that allies cannot trust the "unsupported word" of German Government; warns Germany to choose between definite guarantees for a permanent European security or a "war to the utmost of our strength." . . . British navy reports capture of 13,615-ton German steamer Cap Norte in South Atlantic. . . . War Secretary Hore-Belisha says British troops now in France number 158,000. . . . Britain and Russia conclude important trade agreement for exchange of Russian timber for British rubber and tin. . . . German warplanes again attack British warships in North Sea; "6 direct hits" claimed by Germany are denied by Britain
Stubborn resistance of Chinese troops blocks Japanese offensive against Changsha
United States expresses hope that peaceful relations between Finland and Russia will continue. . . . Administration leaders seek to bring about early vote on Neutrality Act. . . . Gen. W. G. Krivitsky, former Soviet official, tells Dies Committee that 35,000 officers of Red Army were purged by Stalin in 1937, and 400,000 persons were imprisoned or exiled. . . . Labor union officers are indicted in Justice Department's campaign against alleged restraints of trade in building industry
Rumania orders Polish refugees to quit country by Feb. 2 or live in restricted areas
Premier Daladier rejects Hitler's peace offer as one of "ruse and violence." . . . French forces renew attacks on Germans at Saarbrücken
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Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Jeremiah's Vision of an Almond Tree

In the opening chapter of the book of Jeremiah we are informed that the prophet seemed to see before him an almond tree in blossom; and he at once heard the words of the Lord: "Thou hast well seen: for I will hasten [more literally "watch over"] my word to perform it" (Jer. 1:12).

To the English reader of the Scriptures, little if any connection would seem to exist between the vision and the interpretation which is recorded; but, on examining the original Hebrew, one finds that the verse contains a play upon words providing the necessary explanation. The word for "almond tree" is *shaked*, while that for "watch over" is almost identical in form. Thus the general sense of the passage appears to be: "The fact that you have seen an almond tree (*shaked*) in bloom is a reminder that I will watch over (*shoked*) my word and perform it."

First Haircut!

Monitor Camera Club from Mary B. Hopkins, Randolph, Wis.

And why shouldn't there be a look of concern over the first shorn locks?

The White-Cane Right-of-Way

In metropolitan areas the white cane is becoming the silent request for preferred passage, and the symbol of safety for the blind pedestrian.

Modified Skyscraper

The new landmark of London, the 21-story tower of the new University of London buildings in Bloomsbury, is 210 feet from pavement to parapet.

Daily Anecdote

Little Things

It is said that the Battle of Bennington was won because a little lame boy in Vermont set a shoe on Colonel Warren's tenderfooted horse thus enabling the colonel to lead up his regiment just in time to save the day.

It was the victory at Bennington which decided the victory at Saratoga. The latter, in turn, decided the outcome of the Revolutionary War.

Brevities

Brubaker in the New Yorker: To escape from thoughts of war, consider the international chess tournament at Buenos Aires. Germany won it and Poland was second.

Los Angeles Times: The ideal wife is one who grows dearer all the time instead of merely more expensive.

Whit's Wit: Daylight saving is founded on the old Indian idea of cutting off one end of the blanket and sewing it on the other end to make it longer.

Monitor Movie Guide

The Day the Bookies Wept (RKO)—Farce about a group of taxi drivers who buy a race horse, hire a pigeon fancier to train the animal, and win a fortune after losing many races. Joe Penner, Betty Grable, Tom Kennedy, Richard Lane. — Adults and young people.

Here I Am a Stranger (20th-Fox)—Drama about a father whose irresponsibility and drinking drive his wife and baby son away, and whose son later returns to bring about the father's rehabilitation. Richard Greene, Richard Dix, Brenda Joyce, Roland Young, Gladys George, Katharine Aldrich.—Adults.

Honeymoon in Bali (Paramount)—New variations on often used movie theme that "a woman's place is in the home." Madeleine Carroll, as a very successful New York business woman, "gives it all up" for Fred MacMurray, a rugged individualist who has previously lived in Bali. Hence the title. Allan Jones. Akim Tamiroff, Helen Broderick.—Adults and young people.

Nurse Edith Cavell (RKO-Imperadio)—Account of the British nurse who aided Allied soldiers to escape from Belgium during the last war; her discovery, trial, and execution by the German military command. The film is a tragedy, directed and acted with notable skill by Herbert Wilcox and Anna Neagle. Edna May Oliver, George Sanders, May Robson, ZaSu Pitts.—Adults.

"Pride of the Bluegrass" (Warner)—A Kentucky Colonel with a mortgage on the old homestead, a daughter—played by Edith Fellows—and a wonderful blind horse. A boy loves the horse so much that he not only saves it, but trains it to win a steeplechase. James McCallion, Granville Bates, Aldrich Bowker.—Family.

Thunder Afloat (MGM)—Melodrama about the submarine chasers of the last war, with Wallace Beery as a tugboat captain who joins the Navy and captures a submarine virtually single-handed. Chester Morris, Virginia Grey, Douglas Dumbrille, Carl Esmond—Adults and young people.

Above-Average Films

Family — "The Wizard of Oz," "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," "Second Fiddle," "Goodbye Mr. Chips," "The Mikado," "Young Mr. Lincoln," "The Hardys Ride High," "Story of Alexander Graham Bell," "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman, "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion," "The Little Princess, "Wings of the Navy," "Sweetheart," "Kentucky."

Adults and Young People—"Stanley and Livingstone," "Bachelor Mother," "Four Feathers," "Clouds Over Europe," "Juarez," "Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," "Ballerina," "Love Affair," "Gunga Din," "The Lady Vanishes," "The Shining Hour," "The Story of a Cheat."

Manly Manners

Vocations

Transparent Bags

A woman earns well from the sale from door to door of transparent bags for such things as blankets, sheets, pillows, and puffs. These storage bags are sized to fit bed clothing, are equipped with a slide fastener at the side, are bound with sturdy tape at edges and are made of a clear transparent material which is durable and which keeps the contents free of dust.

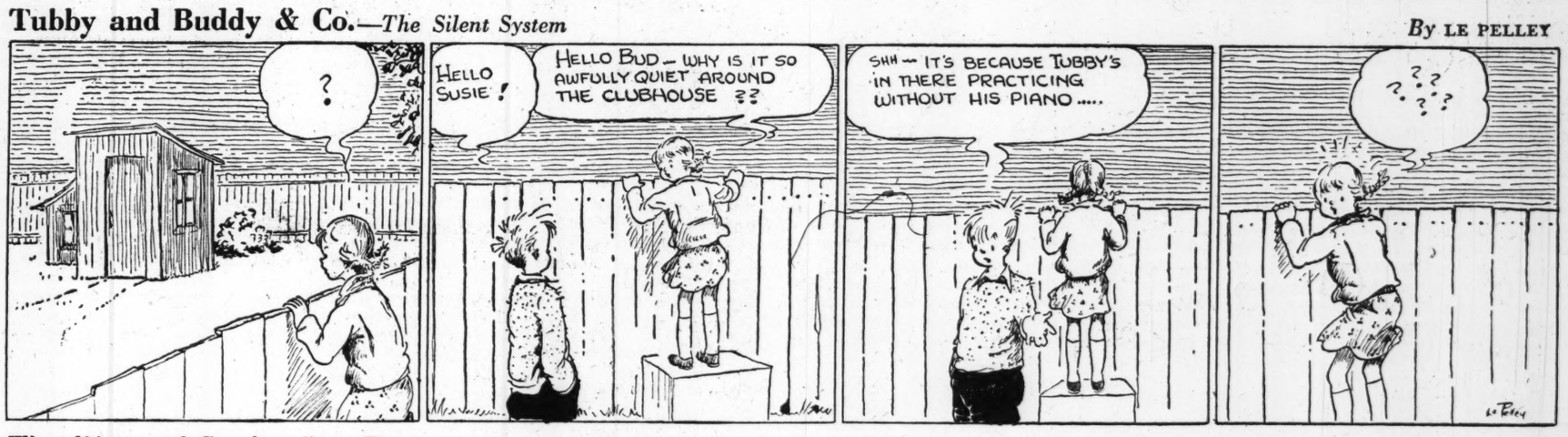
These plain-view bags sell for from 75 cents to as high as $2.50, depending upon the size. Contacts with housekeepers at semiannual housecleaning seasons greatly increase her sales.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

A Verse for Today . . .

Great is our LORD, *and of great power: his understanding is infinite.*
—Ps. 147:5.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Silent System*

By LE PELLEY


?
HELLO SUSIE!
HELLO BUD — WHY IS IT SO AWFULLY QUIET AROUND THE CLUBHOUSE ??
SHH — IT'S BECAUSE TUBBY'S IN THERE PRACTICING WITHOUT HIS PIANO.....
??? ???

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—"*Listen Here, Billy!*"

The Boss hasn't been able to find the paper several times this week—
I didn't say anything, but I had a pretty good idea what happened to it—
And this morning I found out I was right! It was Billy.
But after what I told him I don't think it will happen again!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Time Out*

By THE HAGERS

TODAY BUD'S TEAM THEIR FIRST GAME PLAYED. THE SIGNALS MUST HAVE BEEN MISLAID.
BUD GOT THE BALL; RAN DOWN THE FIELD. "COME BACK!" HIS FRANTIC TEAMMATES SQUEALED.
HE DASHED ON FOR THE GOAL ALONE. THE GOAL, ALAS THOUGH, WAS HIS OWN!
HE CROSSED THE LINE; WE SAW HIM STOP. HIS GOAL—A GLASS OF GINGER POP.
ICE COLD POP
ICE COLD

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Lindbergh and Canada

With repeal of the arms embargo apparently assured, the campaign to keep the United States out of war is breaking into new ground where Americans will need to do a good deal of thinking. Herbert Hoover has changed the base of arguments by urging a ban on offensive weapons only, and Colonel Lindbergh has come to his support.

In the past the American Government has gone a long way with this doctrine and at one time persuaded most of the nations, including Britain and Germany, to accept a tentative plan for establishing the distinction. But today experts like Maj. George Fielding Eliot and Allen Dulles declare the distinction is impossible with most arms, saying that even bombing planes are defensive in effect since fear of their retaliation may prevent attack and their use against enemy bases may destroy power to attack.

Further development of this interesting discussion will undoubtedly help the American people to perceive some of the pitfalls along the neutrality road. But a much more fundamental question is raised by Colonel Lindbergh in his declaration that this war is "over the balance of power in Europe." He implied that no moral questions—aggression, freedom, religion—were involved.

We do not believe that those questions can be ignored. And if this war continues, that fact will become clearer and clearer to Americans, as it is even today to "neutral" Scandinavian democracies. And even those Americans who believe the United States can be of most service to humanity by staying out of the war at present recognize that the most powerful nation in the world will have to take some responsibility for the kind of order that is set up by a peace.

But for the moment let us see where the Lindbergh thesis of a "balance of power in Europe" leads. It leads the Colonel to Canada, to a declaration that Canada ought, since the United States would defend her, to stay out of war in order to keep America out. And this leads to a virtual recommendation that Canada should, for that purpose, secede from the British Commonwealth.

Now it will undoubtedly be pointed out by Canadians that while they are glad to know Uncle Sam's strong right arm is close by, they have not asked for any protection. That was an offer made by the United States, basically as a matter of self-protection for the United States. And that fact discloses that the United States is—whether we like it or not—interested in a "balance of power in Europe" which so quickly and vitally affects the world balance of power. Americans are sure to think of what would be involved in defending not only Canada but the Monroe Doctrine, to say nothing of American interests in the Pacific, were the British Navy immobilized.

If it is a question of power, it is a world balance of power that must be considered. And if South America was close enough in 1823 to make the United States vitally interested in what power was dominant there, then Europe is close enough today that Americans cannot be uninterested in what power is dominant there.

Eire's Neutrality

Irish neutrality has a way with it. There is no doubt about that. When it was first announced by Eamon de Valera, it was hailed with delight by countries opposed to democracy. A vital link in the Empire chain was seen to be "weak," for Eire is an important factor in the food supply of England.

How, then, has Eire's neutrality worked out in practice? Mr. De Valera has fixed a price of £32 a head on cattle. This will prevent Irish farmers from taking advantage of England's plight. He has clapped down a strict censorship. For Eire's protection? Perhaps. But in effect the restriction helps England by shutting off sabotage that might be fomented outside. Eire's representatives have shown more than a benevolent attitude when British seaplanes have come down in Irish waters.

The position taken by Eire has contrasted sharply with that of Ulster, where war was a signal for the shipyards of Belfast to go full steam ahead, and for the linen and other factories to speed up production. The whole-hearted support of Ulster for the cause of democracy did not find an equally warm response over the border. Yet common sense has in practice come to the top in Eire. The fact has been suddenly realized that to hamper the cause of England is to impair the market of Eire. Eire, therefore, observes neutrality with a twinkle in its eye.

The Genie of the Books

More spontaneous recognition can hardly be found of the freedom from pedantic erudition and academic finality that we cherish in the ideal librarian than was revealed in the remark of a small boy, speaking of the richness of his experience with schools and libraries. "A librarian is a person who never knows anything," he remarked, "but can always tell you where to find it."

That is one of the chief charms of a librarian. Long years after we first went to her shyly, seeking initiation into the kingdom of the printed word, we can recall the quiet depths of her enthusiasm for books. Not so much as literary monuments, nor even as repositories of encyclopaedic data, does she regard them, as touchstones that may open up worlds of thought, feeling and knowledge.

But now the adult education movement is pressing hard at the doors of the libraries and setting up new standards for the librarian. To take her place in "adult service for education," the librarian must now study general educational theory, know something about "the learning process," about the methods of research, about "the community as a sociological category" and about "reading abilities, interests, deficiencies, grading, testing."

Rather appalling and somewhat oppressive these requirements sound. Will our ideal librarian, under the pressure of so much analysis and classification, be able to keep her vision of the magic of books? The sharing of this vision with those who seek her services remains a special contribution the librarian can make in the cause of adult education.

Russia Westward

One of the most startling and also, quite probably, one of the most permanently significant results of the present war in Europe has been the rapid westward movement of the Soviet frontier, which had been established since 1921. Russia emerged from the Revolution and the subsequent period of civil war with its borders unchanged in Asia. Indeed these borders were extended, in fact, if not in name, by the virtual protectorate which the Soviet Government established over huge but sparsely populated Outer Mongolia.

In Europe, however, the Soviet Union lost a whole tier of the former western provinces of the Russian Empire, from Finland in the north to Bessarabia in the south. Now, at one bound, with a minimum of military effort and risk, thanks to Hitler's desire for Soviet economic co-operation and his wish to have a powerful accomplice in the crushing of Poland, the Soviet frontier has been pushed to the Vistula. Not all the former Russian share of Poland has been recovered; but Stalin has obtained what the Czars never possessed, except for a short period during the World War, the former Austrian province of Eastern Galicia, with the town of Lwow and valuable oil deposits.

Very often the most important and permanent results of wars are those which are neither desired nor anticipated by the participants. It was certainly not the wish or intention of America and the Allied powers in the World War to promote the emergence of a Communist dictatorship in Russia. Yet this was an indirect result of the Allied victory over the Central Powers and the consequent collapse of the ruthless Peace of Brest-Litovsk. And Stalin is the most obvious beneficiary of the war between Germany on one side and Great Britain and France on the other. Secured in the East by Japan's preoccupation with China, the Soviet dictator looks to unlimited expansion in Europe.

Moreover the Soviet Union now possesses a common frontier with Hungary where there was a Soviet Republic in 1919, and with the former Czechoslovakia. If Germany crumbles after a long war Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe would be threatened. Will the Allied powers after an exhausting war be physically and morally strong enough to impose their will in a remote part of Europe?

One thing is certain: there is no limit to Soviet appetite. Russia's new official name, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, leaves the field suggestively open for the creation, voluntarily or involuntarily, of an indefinite number of new affiliated Soviet Republics.

Possibly the Postoffice Department will not fail to credit National Letter-Writing Week for the flood of congressional embargo mail.

The Bookshelf

Portrait of a Dictator

"Stalin is a rough and disloyal man. Remove him from his office as Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party."

This is an important part of Lenin's political testament, one of the last documents which he wrote before a final breakdown in 1923 removed him permanently from political activity. As a thumbnail character sketch, it could not be bettered. For roughness and disloyalty, brutality and cunning are indeed the outstanding traits of character of the dictator of the Soviet Republics. The writer of this review, during his last years in Moscow, personally witnessed acts of barbarity which many radicals and liberals in foreign countries, obsessed with the mirage of the Soviet Union as a humane and beneficent socialist state, have refused to credit.

Of the treachery of this Oriental dictator (Stalin is a native of Georgia, in the Caucasus Mountains) the recent pact with Hitler is a most vivid and characteristic illustration. For years Communists and their foreign sympathizers had been voicing the theory that the Soviet Union was the shining knight in red armor, eager to fight Fascism. The Soviet Union carried on prolonged negotiations with Great Britain and France, looking to participation in an anti-aggression pact. At the Soviet request, these talks were broadened to include staff talks. (One hopes that the British and French military representatives did not betray any important secrets; whatever they told the Russians is now most probably in the hands of the German General Staff.)

Then, at the very height of the crisis, when the Soviet action was practically certain to precipitate European war, Stalin concluded with Hitler a pact of non-aggression with no "escape clause," no provision that it could be denounced if either signatory committed an act of aggression.

Boris Souvarine, a Frenchman of Russian origin, who formerly was a member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, but seceded from this organization many years ago, has given us a magnificent biography in his STALIN (New York: Longmans Green. $4.50). There is nothing remotely comparable with it in any language in solidarity of documentation, lit up by frequent flashes of a brilliant style.

Souvarine has done more than assemble with meticulous care all the known facts about Stalin's life. These facts are much more scanty than those which relate to his fellow-dictators, Mussolini and Hitler. Endowed with two indispensable qualifications for writing such a biography, a thorough knowledge of Marxism and of other revolutionary theories of the last century and a profound and enlightened grasp of Russian history, he has placed Stalin's personality against the background of the Russian Revolution and the Soviet state without which it would be incomprehensible.

As a result, he has written not only the best biography of Stalin, but the best history of Soviet communism of which this reviewer has any knowledge. The amount of confused ignorance, of loose and superficial thinking about the Bolshevik Revolution and the character of the Soviet social order in America and in Western Europe generally is little short of appalling.

I cannot imagine any better antidote to ignorance and propagandist misinformation than Souvarine's book. To read this book is to find the answers to many baffling questions: why all the internal opposition to Stalin in the Communist Party failed, why Trotzky was defeated in the struggle for power, why so many prominent revolutionary figures have been shot, why Stalin possessed both the power and the will to sign his recent agreement with Hitler. Souvarine's book is a definite Must for anyone with an intelligent interest in the Soviet Union.

W. H. C.

Speaking of Peace Plans—

Letters From the Country

(A twelve-year-old London girl evacuated with the rest of her school on September 1st writes home to her mother.)

September 4th

Dear Mother:

I have been settled in Chichester and am in a very good billet. Our school is sharing the High School three days a week with the other three days for games and study. Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer, with whom I and four other girls from London are billeted, are very kind. We are very well fed. The garden is nice and the land on which the house is built is actually six acres. At the end of the garden is a hedge and a meadow is beyond.

When I first arrived in Chichester I found my way to the High School where we were told to go. There I saw a notice on the gate that we had to go to a Miss Denis, 16 Orange Avenue. I went. She was not there. The lady who happened to be at No. 16—the charwoman type, fairly ancient—took me in to have a glass of water and to finish my sandwiches. I sat down, ate my lunch, gave the old father some chocolate and her a barley sugar drop, and talked quite a lot. Then I helped her to wash up. She took quite a fancy to me and hinted that as she wanted a nice big girl she would like to take me if no other home presented itself. Then Miss Denis arrived.

I went with her to the High School, our headquarters, to have my name put down. She said to me, "It's a pity you promised to stay at No. 16 because I have a much nicer place for you." I said I had not actually promised, so when we arrived at the High School one of the teachers went off to No. 16 to fetch my luggage and to say I would not be staying there. So, here I am at Elm Lodge, though the old lady was nigh broken-hearted at not having me. It's miles past my bedtime so I must say good-night. Please send my kit and, if you possibly can, a bicycle. It's a long way to school and I lost one of my shoes in the hurry to get down here. Don't worry though, I've got my bathing sandals and they'll do. . . .

* * *

September 7th

I'm getting on splendidly. Nothing to worry about. Mrs. Sawyer is awfully nice and Mr. Sawyer is a dear. The first evening I came Mrs. Sawyer asked me what I was and if I was Church of England, the other three girls are. I told Mrs. Sawyer what I was. She seems to be High Church, whatever that is. She said that in the Bible it says that all men are sinners and asked me if I thought I was. I said that as a matter of fact I had not thought about it. She asked me if I prayed and asked someone to forgive me. I said "Yes" to the first and "No" to the second. I suppose she meant God when she said some one. She has white hair and is ever so nice really, and when she looks as cross as old billyo she is joking. She calls me "dear" now, so everything is all right. Mr. Sawyer asked me at breakfast whether I was high or low church. I said I did not know but supposed I was more likely low than high. It's quite all right. Don't worry about me. It's late and we can't have any light on in our room so I must say goodbye.

* * *

September 10th.

I'm so terribly sorry you are so lonely, what with Daddy gone with his firm to Bristol and Stephen called up. The bicycle came yesterday but at the same time I got your letter saying you had to put Jock to sleep. I felt so badly for a few minutes that nothing seemed to be any fun at all. But I'm trying to be brave about it and know that if it seemed the best thing to do it had to be done. I expect whatever the Government says we should do we must. As you say in your letter, we all must accept the idea of personal sacrifice that the monstrous rule of Force be broken.

Please will you write an auntyish sort of letter to Sara and Hans? They are the two Jewish refugees our school adopted and have been evacuated with all of us to Chichester. They can't get any word from their parents who are still in Germany and are awfully lonely. Isn't it odd how lonely everybody is. We start lessons tomorrow in the Bishop's Palace because the school isn't big enough. Thank you for my shoes.

* * *

September 15th

We're really very comfortable. I got the pinafore dress all right and am so glad to have it. The weather is warm and sunny so I won't need a coat for a long time yet. Please don't try to buy me one when food costs so much. How strange London must look with all those thousands of balloons and millions of sandbags. Mrs. Sawyer has the window very well darkened now so we can have lights on at night and don't need to creep about in the gloom as at first.

Yesterday a Miss Jenkins came to tea. She had been very busy the first week in September billeting, finding homes for mothers and children. In the midst of it she said the first air raid warning sounded. Nobody could do anything so they just went on. She was saying, "You want a home for yourself and child?" Siren off! "Oh, an air raid warning—how old is your child?" The mother was silent for a moment, then she smiled and they settled their business. "Next please!" she says the biggest job is placing misfits. Some people return children because they can't get on with them. It makes me feel very fortunate to be so well fixed. It's odd to have school only three days a week, but then all the Chichester boys and girls have to have it, too, so we're all even. Please write often.

Your loving, SUSAN

North . . South . . East . . West

October Comes Again

By Frank L. Perrin

It was inevitable, because of the arbitrary calendar, that the days should return when all New England, its hills, its mountains, and its valleys, must don their October raiment of browns, and yellows, and golds and evergreens. Those days are here, and it seems that seldom, if ever, have they brought so much of beauty and enchantment. The profligate brush of the artist, stayed a year ago by devastating winds which robbed him of his canvas and his colorings, has been applied with vigor and abandon. There is no escape from the picture. In whatever direction one turns, wherever the entranced gaze wanders, color and beauty are there. Passing clouds only subdue and soften the abounding richness of the limitless panorama.

We of New England, whether native or adopted, are sometimes thought to be not entirely generous in our desire to share the good things which abound all about us. Yankee thrift, in the thought of some, describes a common characteristic. But it may be that this does not imply selfishness or a lack of desire to share with everyone the beauties which this October brings as a gift to all alike. The vacationists cannot be recalled from their homes, offices, schools and colleges. No law can be passed or enforced which would hasten the season of transformation and transition. The world's work must be done in season. The school bell must ring on the day appointed. The doors of colleges and universities must open to the undergraduates according to inflexible schedules.

* * *

And so, despite the unselfish desire to share with others the picture all about us, we go alone, realizing our inability, in mere words, to translate the language of the brooks, the waterfalls, the echoing lakes, the smiling mountains or the silver valleys. It would seem, however, that this language should be translatable. Surely it is understandable to one who listens sympathetically and attentively. Just off the beaten highway, and away from disturbing and disquieting noises, the listening ear becomes attuned to catch the now distinct forest language. It is not fancy, merely, which provides what the doubter would insist is a sixth sense. It may be that it is just the desire, or the ability to understand.

One is not a novice in this peculiar art of understanding an indistinct and often an unspoken language peculiar to the rivers, the mountains and the woods if his pathway, even in years long past, has led him often along similar secluded ways. Boyhood imaginations probably have conjured galloping Indian ponies and painted and befeathered riders glimpsed through the openings in the breastworks of birches, maples and pines. A far-off locomotive probably has supplied the shrill call of the doughty chief as he deployed or urged on his scattered followers. The wind in high trees has furnished martial music to inspire the weary, and the deep tones of a waterfall the accompanying sterner notes.

Measured by the colorful hills hardly lower than the blue expanses which glorify them, and by the shadows of unexplored valleys, there is envisioned in fancy all that goes to form and complement a world symphony in sound and color. How vast, how inspiring, how reassuring, indeed, are the things visible, the sounds understandable, the insight gained which gives confident promise of other presence, not somewhere, but here, of a Master Hand.

* * *

It is well, in times like the present, when the thoughts are too much of the sordid and the inhuman things about us, to seek, if one may, the solitude and detachment of man's first temples. It is not that one would run away from or seek to shirk his responsibilities or his tasks. There is no way of evading or avoiding these. But there is, undeniably, the need of a refreshed and clearer vision, a more comprehensive understanding. With these gained there can be no forgetfulness, no shirking, no selfish withdrawal.

In this great world of ours the vast distances of land and sea separate brothers from kindred and the peoples of a single desire and a single purpose. The hand stretches out vainly to grasp the physical hands of those whom we would help and comfort in the hour of distress and need. By a reassuring glance we would renew their courage and their hope. Denied this means, we seek them out where, perchance, they may forgather to gain a better understanding of the world's problems. To us there is comfort and reassurance in the fading lights of an October afternoon in the New England mountain country. Peace is there, and an abiding promise of fulfillment.

The Wide Horizon

Alaska—First Frontier!

By Royal Arch Gunnison

Appointment of Dr. Ernest H. Gruening as the new Governor of Alaska at a time when Uncle Sam's northernmost Territory is in a position to take a more active part in the national economy, is seen as a positive and progressive step for the Territory.

Dr. Gruening's preparation for this post—recently become particularly important due to a tightening of all outlying territorial strings in the unsettled world condition—has been thorough and over a period of years. He was formerly Director of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions of the United States with headquarters in the Department of Interior. As chief of that division Alaska was his largest charge and received much of his official and unofficial attention.

Governor Gruening's opportunity with Alaska is probably unique in the history of Alaskan Governors since 1867-68 when the United States took over from the Russians. Heretofore Governors have gone North with a cognizance of the magnitude of the job of trying to develop Alaska and gear it more perfectly into the national, social and economic mechanism.

But theirs has been a difficult and thankless task. Their greatest problem has been to get official Washington, 4,000 miles away from Alaska, to see and understand the situation, the possibilities, and needs—and what was more important, to do something about it.

* * *

Governor Gruening—taking over the blue-carpeted Governor's office at the Juneau Federal Building after the sincere and effective administration of resigning Gov. John W. Troy—has the unusual support of a newly awakened national officialdom from the White House to the War and Navy Departments.

Where Alaska was one of the cylinders in the national machine that has been knocking from lack of proper attention, evidence of this new interest acts like welcome oil in a dry crankcase. In the past year the Department of Interior has made two searching reports on potentialities for development of this vast northern empire of nearly 590,000 square miles rich in fish, fur, minerals, timber and all their by-products.

These two reports have been positive and have included the challenging possibility of increasing the population of Alaska, which (at near 75,000) is little more than the cities of Wichita, Kansas, or Springfield, Ohio, and less than will occupy the grandstands at some college football stadia this approaching gridiron season.

Several factors have contributed to this gradual awakening on Alaska. Probably foremost has been the steady hammer-hammer-hammer on the hard ground of the nation's capital by Alaska's untiring delegates to Congress. Notable among these are former Delegate Judge James Wickersham (now an elder statesman) and present Delegate Anthony J. Dimond, who never misses an opportunity to focus attention on Alaska and its place in the American life.

Second is the airplane, which brings northerly Nome within thirty-six hours of New York City and which knits an otherwise far flung, inadequately populated territory into a working social, economic and political unit that cannot be ignored. The airplane is to Alaskans what the taxicab is to the New Yorker and Washingtonian, and just as necessary to their daily business appointments.

Third, the sudden universal realization of the growing smallness of the world and thereby conversely North America's increased proximity to an unsettled Asia. The Navy and War Departments are acutely conscious of Alaska's vulnerability; so much so in fact that this year they impressed Congress of this danger to the amount of nearly a $15,000,000 appropriation for Army and Navy defense outposts.

Fourth, increased interest in the social and economic possibilities of Alaska by Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes, under whose administration most of Alaska falls. Secretary Ickes, who made a trip to Alaska last summer, has had at his elbow Undersecretary of Interior Harry Slattery, Governor Gruening, Paul Gordon of the Alaska Section of the Territories and Island Possessions Division, former Governor Troy, and of course Delegate Dimond and many citizens in private life.

* * *

So it appears Governor Gruening has stepped into the Alaska scene opportunely. His background as an administrator and former newspaperman and editor should be valuable to him and the Territory.

Alaska is ripe for planned development along the path of regional unfoldment of resources. This is not to be confused with regimentation. Wise planning under the combined supervision, administration, and co-operation of experienced Alaskans, and understanding outsiders should bring Alaska into its own.

Instead of the "last frontier" Alaska now becomes the *first frontier!*

Mirror of World Opinion

"Put Them to Work"

"Man's performance is seldom better than his thoughts. If your thoughts have spare time, put them to work in constructive effort."—Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as reported in the *Newburgh* (N. Y.) *News.*

What Happened to It?

For whatever it may be worth, we'd like to toss a constructive inquiry into the Senate debate now getting underway. It is this: What happened to Secretary Hull's proposal to limit wartime exports to normal peacetime quotas?—*San Francisco News.*